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VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 9TH MAY, 1851. [No. 10.

NOTICE.—*The* EDITORS *of the* BOMBAY GUARDIAN *beg to request that all letters on business, such as orders for papers and advertisements, intimations of change of residence, and remittances of money, be addressed to the Publisher,* MR. A. DUNLOP, 21 *Rampart Row, and those having reference to the News and Literary department of the paper, to the* EDITORS *officially, and not by name, at their office* 21 *Rampart Row.*

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY *evening at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *the usual* SERVICE *and* LECTURE *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening at* ST. ANDREW'S KIRK, *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at Ambrolie at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 o'clock p. m.*

OVERLAND SUMMARY.—The Hon'ble Company's Steam Packet *Ajdaha*, arrived on the 6th inst. about 6 o'clock A. M., bringing the English mail of the 7th of April. The following is a list of the passengers by the *Ajdaha*:—

Mrs. McLeod and child with a Native servant.
Mr. Holland, Cadet.
Mr. Arthur, Bombay Civil Service.
Revd. Robert Nesbit, Missionary, Free Church.
Mr. Wardley, Merchant.
From Aden.—Mahomed Husson Shirazee, lady, child, and 4 servants.
Merwanjee Sorabjee and Servant.
Second Class.— Mr. Foster. Revd. Messrs. Aldefonso; Duarte; Leonardo, and Juvenal.
From Aden Bomanjee Sorabjee, and Govindjee.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.—More than two months of the present Session of Parliament, and at the most valuable period, when the members are all fresh at their work after the relaxation of the recess, had passed over when the Mail left London, and actually not a single one of the measures of reform or progress announced in the Ministerial programme had yet come before the country. The time has been lavished on a measure, founded certainly on a great and important question, but the deficiency of which causes almost universal dissatisfaction throughout the nation, and which it is very problematical whether it will arrive at the final stage of the Royal assent without considerable re-invigoration. The whole business of the nation is at a stand still thro' the factious opposition of the Irish members, who are well pleased to gain a factitious notoriety of certainly no very enviable kind by obstructing a measure which they know they are utterly impotent to defeat or even to modify. The only real business got thro' has been in the Upper House, where two real useful measures have been initiated. One of these is a bill for the regulation of the sale of arsenic, by which it is hoped some check will be opposed to the frightful practice of secret assassination by this poisor, which has unhappily rendered the rural portion of the eastern counties of England so notorious of late. The counties of Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk have indeed been as redolent of poisonings, as Rome in the time of the Borgias, or the Court of France under Catherine de Medici. "By the new bill," says a leading home journal "any person purchasing arsenic must give the fullest particulars of name, address, and purpose, and in addition, all quantities less than ten pounds must be coloured with indigo or soot. In our opinion, the safest course would have been to adopt the Continental plan, by which no poison can be sold unless on the certificate of a medical man or a magistrate, but Lord Carlisle seems to think this would be interfering too much with the liberty of the subject."

The other useful bill introduced into the House of Lords is Lord Campbell's Registration of Assurances Bill. Its provisions are thus stated by a cotemporary:—

"This is a measure for the establishment of a general office for the registration of all deeds and instruments whatever, relating to the sale or transfer of landed property, mortgages, and the like. We need not dilate upon the obvious advantages of such a statute, the first effect of which must be to give a vast increase of security to all title to land and real property in general. At present any person purchasing an estate must go to a great expense to ascertain the validity of the title transferred to him, and even then it may be that some important document has been omitted from ignorance of its existence or whereabouts, which completely nullifies the whole proceedings, and renders the new proprietor's titles-deeds so much waste paper. Now, by Lord Campbell's Bill all instruments relating to any particular property will be classified and deposited in one central place, so that the only expense a purchaser will be at will be that of obtaining from the London office a list of the nature of such instruments and in matter of doubt the cost of inspection by a London attorney. Thus all chance of danger from conflicting claims will be removed for at most a few guineas, and every man may sleep in peace in his own home without fear of some unthought-of prior titular starting up to turn him out of land and home."

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—After seven nights' debate—a debate which rivals in depth of argument, generality of discussion, and eloquence of speech, the most celebrated discussion with which Parliamentary history presents us—the second reading of this bill was carried by, what the *London Times* characterizes as "the almost fabulous and incredible majority" of nearly five to one.

"At the first reading of the bill, the number of members present was 458; at the second reading, 533, showing an addition of 75, of which number only 32 voted against the bill, and the other 43 in its favour."

A London paper analyses the votes as follows:—

"FOR THE SECOND READING.

Stanleyites,	220
Peelites,	27
Whigs,	191

AGAINST THE SECOND READING.

Roman Catholics,	35
Peelites,	12
Puseyite Protectionists,	6
Whigs and Radicals,	42
	92"

The following is from the *Edinburgh Courant*:—

"The division shows another breach in the party which is identified with the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel. Even of the great statesman's two sons, the elder votes on the one side, the younger on the other. In like manner we see, in the minority, his Home Secretary, his Colonial Secretary, his Secretary at War, his under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and two of his Secretaries of the Treasury. In the majority we find his Chancellor of the Exchequer, his Attorney-General, his Judge Advocate-General, his Vice-President of the Board of Trade, his Secretary of the Admiralty, and two of his Secretaries of the Board of Control."

The Puseyites lent their aid in the division, as in the debate, to the Papists; and Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. S. Herbert found themselves co-operating in their

behalf with Mr. Joseph Hume and Mr. Fox.

"Of the Irish members, 28 voted in the majority, and 48 in the minority; leaving 29 Irish absentees; being exactly one-fourth of the whole 116 absentees."

The Bill, in our opinion, is far from being all it might have been, but it is, nevertheless, a very great deal more than it gets credit for being. The course of the debate has shown it to be a more formidable engine in the hands of the Government than has commonly been supposed. The opinion of three eminent members of the chancery and common law bars in England viz., Mr. Bethell, Mr. Bramwell, and Mr. Swirege, has been taken, and it declares that the first, or only remaining clause, taken in connection or read with the "preamble of the bill," would carry into effect the provisions of the second and third clauses. So well is this understood and appreciated on the other side, that Sir James Graham, with his usual skill and elegance of language, contended that, as the Government had declared their desire not to carry those two clauses into effect, they ought to vote against the bill altogether, seeing that this opinion stated that the preamble and first clause would jointly effectuate the same object as was considered wrong in those two clauses to be omitted. Lord John Russell, after showing that the bill was just strong enough to resist the aggression that had been made, and that the security of our institutions demanded this safeguard, expressed his undiminished adhesion to the principles of Protestantism which he so boldly advocated in his celebrated letter to the Bishop of Durham, and declared that other measures should be resorted to if an aggressive policy should be persisted in at Rome. On the cry of persecution which has again been raised the noble Lord vindicated himself in the following words :—

"If I feel some doubt," said the noble Lord in approaching his peroration, "if I feel some doubt, some suspicion, some apprehension of the future proceedings of the Court of Rome,—I am not without the authority of many friends of freedom who expressed similar fears and similar apprehensions. I do not know that I need be ashamed of being somewhat more liberal than Milton and than Locke. I do not know that I need be ashamed of having somewhat of the temper that belonged to Hampden and to Pym, and to all those great men who asserted the liberties of the country in this House against the tyranny of Charles the First. I do not know that I need feel ashamed of feeling somewhat of those doubts and apprehensions which influenced the calm and sober judgment of Lord Somers. Those men were the friends of liberty; many of them writers in favour of liberty of conscience and of toleration far beyond the spirit of their age; but they felt, however, that although the Roman Catholic faith might be held as well as any other faith conscientiously and consistently with the enjoyment of power, still that there was something in the character of the See of Rome which made every friend of liberty jealous of its encroachments and fearful of the establishment of its power."

"Here then," says a home cotemporary, "is a complete vindication of the noble Lord's character as a friend of religious liberty, which he has the sense not to confound with the cause of religious encroachment. If his measure be a weak one, we may now rest assured that it is only weak to avoid persecution, and that the mind which prepared will be as ready to prepare for future contingencies as to take the initiative in a moderate but resolute attitude of resistance."

The Committee on the bill was fixed for the 2nd of the present month.

On Thursday the 27th March the House met to make a begining on the accumulated mass of business which the Papal debates have heaped up since the meeting of Parliament. The first piece of work they got through was the very important question of whether our line of steam communication with India and China should or should not be put on the best possible footing, and further, whether our Australian Colonies were to continue to be shut out from the advantages of accelerated communication with the mother country by the extension of a steam line from Suez to Sydney *via* Singapore. The following is from the London Correspondent of a leading Scotch Journal :—

"The question was raised by Viscount Jocelyn's motion for a committee to consider the subject, which I may as well state, *in limine* was agreed to with some slight modifications. As regards the improvement of our means of communication with India, the effects in the existing system have long been notorious. As far as the other side of the Isthmus of Suez, nothing can be better, both as regards speed and regularity, but with the Red Sea begins a change for the worse. I may remind you that, from the first introduction of the overland route, the East India Company have been jealous of everything assuming an appearance even of independence of their autocratic sway in the regions of the East, and, although consenting to work in conjunction with the Peninsular and Oriental Company in the carrying out of the overland scheme, they have always persisted in maintaining the trafic in their own hands in all the Indian waters, alleging as a reason their desire to keep up the efficiency of their steam navy. From Suez to Bombay, almost the most important part of the route, the mails and passengers to and from all parts of Asia are carried by the comparatively weak and inefficient steamers of the East India navy, when the enormously powerful ships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are willing to do the duty. The result is a constant succession of irregularities and break-downs of the most annoying description. On the other hand, there are no doubt causes of complaint against the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which it is to be hoped the committee will succed in removing. The remarks which fell from Lord Jocelyn with reference to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company and their high charges are only too true. In vessels running twice a month, and of immense power and tonnage, there surely might be made some provision for second class accommodation. Under the existing arrangements, the higher classes and their servants are the only persons who can travel by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships, but there are no means of conveyance for the trader, the junior officer, or the clerk, to whom time may be as precious as to the man of wealth and influence. Why not have something analogous to the Parliamentary trains, affording a means of quick transit at the minimum fare. Another great boon will be the introduction of steam communication with our Australian colonies, the want of which has long been severely felt, and the committee may do much service by obtaining information which will enable the Government to act more effectively. Due notice has been issued by the Admiralty for tenders for conducting the steam communication, and they are already before Government, but they are stated to be rather unsatisfactory. The Peninsular and Oriental propose carrying out the line of communication between Singapore and Sydney, provided they are allowed to charge one shilling a letter on all letters sent from this country to Sydney. Let us hope that the Australian part of the question will be speedily settled, for really it is a grievance of no small magnitude that we should be obliged to take three months to communicate with one of the finest of British colonies, when it might be done in one-third of the time."

Lord John Russell then stated the principles on which the proposed Government reforms of the Court of Chancery were to be carried out. A contemporary observes regarding this statement :—

"The noble Lord's speech is rather confused, but the general purport is this : the conversion of the Master of the Rolls into a working, permanent, and non-political Lord Chancellor, with the assistance of a judge of one of the Common Law Courts. The present office of Lord Chancellor will, in fact, be made analogous to that of Minister of Justice on the Continent, that is, a member of Government having the management and control of all the legal affairs of the country, but with the addition of optional judicial duties in the Court of Chancery. The only other point is, the transfer of all the Church patronage at present in the hands of the Lord Chancellor to the Prime Minister. The only effect of the latter is to draw closer the bonds of connection between the Church and the State. As for the former part of the plan, I can see little good in it beyond this, that it may tend to clear off the immense arrears which are now accumulated in the Court of Chancery, to the great damage and vexation of suitors, and that it may also prevent a recurrence of such a state of things. But in all essential points it leaves the monster evils of Chancery wholly untouched, and in downright truth, Lord Brougham's proposition for increasing the voluntary equitable jurisdiction of county courts from L.50 to L.100, will effect far more good."

We must conclude with a brief reference to Lord Torrington's explanation on the 1st ultimo. His Lordship made out a much better case for himself than we had believed it possible for him to do under all the circumstances. A home contemporary observes ;—

"His lordship's reception by the house was, upon the whole, favourable, and the impression upon the public mind now is that his errors have been at least seriously exaggerated. At the close of Lord Torrington's speech, he made to Sir James Emerson Tennent a handsome *amende*, which we here copy from the *Morning Herald*, as it is more fully reported in this than in any other London paper that we have seen. His lordship said—

"In opening his address to their lordships, he had to complain of his confidence being violated and his private correspondence being published. It was not for him to make any

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censure upon gentlemen of high character and honour. He would not, however, shrink from expressing his opinion of the impropriety of making public letters that were written in the secrecy of implicit confidence. He had, however, to acknowledge the authorship of the letter, dated in May, 1849. He admitted that letter, and at the same time he was ready to acknowledge the *impropriety* of it. (Hear, hear.) *Nothing could have been more improper.* He was now willing to confess that he had then committed an act of impropriety in the expressions he then used, for which *he was very sorry.* He considered that *he had done a great injustice to a gentleman by writing that letter*, and he was the only sufferer by the act, for he had lost that office which it was his pride and happiness to possess. Expressing his *deep contrition* for that single act of indiscretion, he now waited patiently for their judgment. (Cheers.)'

"This contrite apology, for so in truth it is, reflects credit upon Lord Torrington, and must be specially satisfactory to Sir James Emerson Tennent and to his friends. All the explanatory statements hitherto made by Sir Emerson Tennent have now been confirmed by this public acknowledgment of one of the parties mainly interested."

It is a cause of much gratification to find the honor of so good a man as Sir Emerson Tennent thus triumphantly vindicated in the face of the British Empire after all the bitter criticism thro' which he has had to pass during the last two years.

We must postpone continental matters till our next issue.

For the sake of the numerous friends of Mr. Townsend throughout the Presidency, we gladly give insertion to the following Address which was delivered to him on Saturday last, the day of his embarkation, at the house of the Revd. G. Candy, where Mr. T. was residing. At the request of Mr. Candy the Address was read by the Revd. Dr. Wilson; who prefaced it with a few suitable observations. Along with the Address was presented to Mr. Townsend a most elegantly bound Bible, as a mark of the esteem and affection of the Missionaries resident in Bombay. Mr. Townsend made an exceedingly appropriate and touching reply, expressive of the gratification he derived from the Address and from the gift with which it was accompanied. The obligation he said was on his side; whatever services he had been able to render to the cause of Missions, had been far outweighed by the benefit which he himself received from the missionaries. It was to them, under God, he owed his first impression of Divine truth, and ever since, he had derived much instruction from intercourse with them. He also observed that no form of Testimonial could have been chosen more gratifying to his feelings than the associating of his name with that of the intimate friend of his boyhood, the late Robert Cotton Money.

An Address to E. H. Townsend Esq., on his leaving India, by the undersigned ministers connected with the different Protestant Religious Societies of Bombay.

"Our dear Brother in the LORD.

As in the providence of God the day is now arrived when you leave India, with no prospect of revisiting it, we should be doing violence to our feelings were we to suffer you to quit our shores without an expression of our grateful affection and respect. We feel it both a duty and a privilege to bear our testimony to the worth of your personal character, and the value of the services you have rendered to the Church of Christ in these parts. We thank God for the grace which he has given you, by which you have been enabled for so many years (during the greater part of your Indian career) to maintain a consistent Christian profession and to adorn the doctrine of our God and Saviour. We are well assured that to Him alone you would wish us to give the glory.

The services you have rendered to the Church of Christ in this Presidency have not been few or slight. According to our continual and various need we have ever found you a ready and an able helper,—by judicious counsel, by personal exertion by liberal contributions, and by the influence of a bright example. To be deprived by your departure of these benefits must needs be to us an occasion of regret and sorrow: but it behoves us cheerfully to acquiesce in the appointment of our Heavenly Father. As respects yourself we comfort ourselves with the hope that a wide sphere of usefulness will be opened to you in your Native land; where we pray you may be made an instrument of good to many; and as respects ourselves, we trust that the influence of your example, even after you have left us, will be operative in inciting others to tread in your steps, and to fill the void created by your departure.

It affords us much pleasure to give you this our *united* testimony, inasmuch as one of the most prominent features of your Christian character has been your Catholic spirit. You have been the Friend and helper of us all; and your departure is a loss to us all.

As testimonial of the esteem and love in which you are held by your Christian Friends of this Presidency it has been agreed upon to found a Native Scholarship in the Money school to be called "the Townsend Scholarship," and subscriptions are now being received for that purpose.

We now bid you farewell, commending you to God and to the word of His grace. We pray that it may be His pleasure to grant you a happy meeting with your beloved family, and long to spare you to train up your children to His glory.

We remain,

Your affectionate Brethren in Christ.

(Signed)	D. O. ALLEN.	"	C. W. ISENBERG.
"	G. BOWEN.	"	J. M. MITCHELL.
"	GEORGE CANDY.	"	W. S. PRICE.
"	S. B. FAIRBANK.	"	C. C. SCHREIBER.
"	A. G. FRASER.	"	J. STEVENSON.
"	A HOZEN.	"	J. V. TAYLOR.
"	R. W. HUME.	"	JOHN WILSON.

Bombay, May 3rd 1851.

We have also been requested to give insertion to the following proposal for a Testimonial to Mr. Townsend, for the information of his friends as inadvertently the circular might be omitted to be sent to them. And although it is not intended to ask contributions of any, yet they will be thankfully received from any who may favor the design. There is no exclusiveness intended.

A PROPOSAL FOR A TESTIMONIAL TO E. H. TOWNSEND, ESQ. BY HIS CHRISTIAN FRIENDS.

A proposal has been made to me by several of the Christian Friends of Mr. Townsend, to set on foot a subscription for the purpose of providing some testimonial of our sense of his Christian Character and eminent services to the Church of Christ. I most heartily take it up, and trust it will meet with the general concurrence of his friends.

Objections are sometimes made to Testimonials. It appears to me that such objections must rest upon one or other of two grounds; first, because of the *unworthiness* of the subject of the Testimonial, or secondly because the call for money is pressed upon those who are unwilling or unable to respond to it. (The particular form which the testimonial is made to take is of course a distinct point by itself.) As to the first ground no one that has witnessed Mr. Townsend's long and faithful Christian course of conduct, will allow that it can apply in the present case: and as to the second, it is not intended that there should be any general appeal for subscriptions. This Circular is meant only for the personal friends of Mr. Townsend; and they are not *asked* to subscribe. The Circular will make them acquainted with the design, and those friends who are willing and able can give what they please.

With respect to the kind of Testimonial it is proposed that the amount collected should be appropriated to the foundation of a Native Scholarship in the Money School, to be called "*the Townsend Scholarship.*"

The reasons for giving this the preference are threefold. 1. The very great want of such helps as scholarships in our Missionary Institutions. 2. The intimate Christian friendship that subsisted between Mr. R. C. Money and Mr. Townsend; they were as brothers. 3. The particular interest Mr. Townsend feels in the Money School, having been for many years an active and Zealous member of the Corresponding Committee of the C. M. S.

Should the subscriptions amount to a larger sum than will suffice for this object Rs. 2,500, the surplus may be applied to the payment of an *Annual Prize* for some useful work in one of the Native Languages, in connection with the Bombay Religious Tract Society.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

GEORGE CANDY.

Coresp.-Secretary, C. M. S.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—It will be seen from another column that the friends of E. H. Townsend Esq., to whose near departure we alluded in our last issue, intend to commemorate him by founding a Scholarship to be called the "Townsend Scholarship," in the Money Institution. As Mr. Townsend, while he was a man of the most beautifully catholic spirit and one who ever delighted to testify his obligations to other denominations besides that with which he was more especially connected, was a member of the Church of England and an intimate friend of the excellent man whose name the Money Institution bears, it is altogether a fitting thing that the testimonial should be disposed of as is intended.

With regard to a scholarship as a testimonial, we have one or

two remarks to make. The question has recently been a good deal discussed in Bombay, what kind of testimonials should be selected so as to dispense as large a measure as possible of good to India, as well as mark our feeling towards these departing friends whose names we cannot "willingly let die." Now in regard to scholarships, it has been, we apprehend, demonstrated with overwhelming evidence that in Bombay a thorough academical education cannot be communicated, except to a fraction almost infinitesimally small, without their aid. In Britain itself —in poor Scotland and even rich England—scholarships, either under that designation or called bursaries, exhibitions, &c. are found to be of vast utility in enabling poor deserving youths to prosecute their college studies; and, so far as our experience goes, those holding such benefactions have generally turned out to be the flower of the academical youth. Fellowships, too, which England so largely enjoys, and which Scotland, to her sad experience, wants, are the same thing in another shape. What is thus useful in Britain, is altogether indispensable in India. The great majority of those who attend our Indian Institutions are exceedingly poor, and however much they themselves might desire to continue their studies, stern necessity compels them to leave school as soon as their acquirements are marketable—as soon as they can earn some ten Rupees a month as copying clerks. So far as the advancement of India is concerned, a whole deluge of such smatterers can work out little appreciable good; we need have young men sent abroad who have been subjected for a considerable period to a thorough discipline of mind and heart —a discipline which takes full cognizance of man in his whole intellectual, moral, and spiritual being. Those Institutions which, by reason of possessing no scholarships, lose their pupils just when childish ignorance and deep hereditary prejudice are beginning to give away, and the mind to expatiate with delight over the new field of truth that is thrown open before it, are shorn to a great extent of their influence and value.

The public are well aware that a large sum of money is annually expended on scholarships in the Elphinstone Institution. These, under the different designations of Normal, West, and Clare scholarships, amount to 46, varying in value from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30, *per mensem*. The interest on the funded capital of the West scholarships, as stated in the Report of 1848, amounts to Rs. 1,011—the annual allowance from Government is Rs. 1,124. The interest on the funded capital of the Clare scholarships is Rs. 1,331; the annual Government allowance is Rs. 1632.

It might have been supposed that at all events in the Grant Medical College the prospects held out to the alumni at the end of their academical career, would have secured a large attendance without the stimulus of scholarships. The fact however is otherwise; and but for the Carnac, Farish, and Anderson "scholarships," and the "stipends" which are not included under these designations, that very admirable Institution must have greatly languished, if indeed it could have continued to exist.

What now of Missionary Institutions? The need of scholarships in them is of course as urgent as elsewhere; and without them their hopeful pupils must year by year and month by month disappear, just at the time when the teachers and the pupils themselves feel most keenly the bitter disappointment. We are far from insensible to the good that may be effected by the steady inculcation of religious truth on the minds of the junior pupils; but experience has shewn that, in the majority of instances, Hindu prejudice and error not suddenly dissipated when first brought in contact with Divine truth, but gradually—often almost imperceptibly—melt away before it, as the shades of night dissolve as the dawn advances. Sad then to see the unfolding light suddenly checked, and the mind fixed in a kind of twilight state!

Views such as these led to the establishment of six small scholarships on the departure from Bombay of the well-remembered and justly honoured Mr. Farish,—three in the General Assembly's Institution, and three in the Money Institution. In the Free General Assembly's Institution there is one scholarship, commemorative of a very admirable man—Major St. Clair Jameson. We are happy to state that Capt. D. Davidson, who recently retired from the Indian service, handed over to the Free Church Mission the sum of Rs. 1,000, to found a small scholarship. More recently still, Major Jacob, who so ably presided at the recent examination of the Free General Assembly's Institution, has subscribed Rs. 100, to be continued annually so long as he remains in India for the payment of a scholarship in that seminary. We trust that examples of this kind will be followed by the friends of Christian education. We trust before long to see every Missionary Institution in India provided with such aids, on a scale befitting the depth of India's necessities and the extent of Britain's obligations towards her. Without them, our Missionary Institutions are deprived of the right arm of their influence. For good or evil, the educated youth of India will exert an incalculably powerful effect upon their country; and our hearts desire and prayer is that an army of Christianly instructed youth may speedily arise to help to guide under God the destinies of this land.

Finally, what better wish can we form for the "Scholars" in our Missionary Institutions that they may often and earnestly bethink them of the "Farishes"—the "Jamesons,"—and the "Townsends," with whose names their own are thus entwined, and whose Christian example—more eloquent and persuasive than words—is so beautifully fitted to draw them to that Truth which alone can replenish the heart and set the spirit free—and through which alone, after ages of apostacy, India can be brought back to God.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE BIBLE.—*Man accountable for belief.* It is maintained that responsibility is not properly connected with belief and unbelief. That there is no moral quality in belief, no right or wrong in it; it is independent of volition, and distinct from character. That it is determined and influenced by a thousand things over which we have no control; and that true philosophy would lead us, in forming an estimate of a person's character, to leave out all considerations touching his faith.

But if man is not responsible for belief, then he is not responsible for any thing. His actions will accord with his belief, whatever that may be. If we meet with one whose life is largely characterized by benevolence and self-denial, we shall find the reason for it in some belief entertained by him; or if with one whose conduct is the reverse, something in his belief too will furnish the explanation. Go to the prisons and you will find that it is something or other in the belief of each one that brought him there. They believed they were consulting their own interests by stealing and murdering; or they believed that the officers of justice were less vigilant than they really were; or that God does not take notice of the doings of men; or that sin is a slight thing in his regard. Ask any man why he did any act, and the probability is that he will account for it by something in his belief. Belief is the great restraint from crime; and the heart that desires to sin begins first to assail its own belief, if this stands in the way; when it has disposed of this, it proceeds to indulge the sin. It is in this way that one man tempts another to the commission of crime; the preliminary steps all have reference to the belief. In one of the Hindu Puranas is an account of a king who by his extraordinary virtue excited the jealousy and alarm of all the gods. They felt that he must fall, if they were to retain any influence over mankind. One of them accordingly visited him in disguise, and sought to destroy his belief in a hereafter, in the rewards of virtue, &c. Having succeeded in this, to lead the king into sinful courses became an easy task.

How is the reformation of the drunkard effected? By convincing him of certain truths, as, for instance, that his intemperate habits will destroy his health and happiness, and that abstinence affords the only hope for their preservation. And the continuance of the reformation is effected by a continuance of the same faith. How is a relapse brought about? In

this way; he listens to his desires which persuade him that he will not surely die by liquor; or that abstinence is not favorable to his health; or that he can recover himself again, when he will. The examples which show us that a man's faith determines his conduct, also show that responsibility is connected with it. How were the Israelites led to adopt the golden calf as their god and deliverer? The heart was at work first. The true God would control their movements, directing when to strike their tents and when to pitch them. The true God was a being of awful holiness. He was a foe to all the vices and sensual tendencies contracted by them in Egypt. The golden calf would give free scope to their appetites and criminal desires. All this having got into the heart began to work upon their belief. Two or three little circumstances seemed to favor; by looking at those alone, and sedulously looking away from all opposing evidence, a sufficient change in belief was soon effected. In general when any thing is proposed for a man's belief, the first thing he does is not to consider the amount of evidence adduced; but to look forward and ascertain what will be the consequences of embracing the proposed doctrine. If disastrous consequences are anticipated, the heart immediately puts itself into an attitude of defiance, and the weightiest evidences will appear light as feathers. It is thus with most of the heathen who reject the Christian religion. Thoughts about loss of caste, station, friends, about contumely dishonor and suffering, occupy the fore ground and hastily repel the evidence presented. And a man attains unto true nobleness in just the proportion in which he is willing to put all consequences out of sight until he has weighed the evidence concerning whatever comes before him. Infidelity is grounded in the heart, not in the head. The party who imagines he has a claim to an estate is the last one to be convinced by the evidence that is arrayed against his title. The evidence may leave not a shadow of doubt in the mind of any other; still he remains unshaken by it. There is a certain process by which belief is reached, and a man's character appears in every step of that process.

Some persons defend their skepticism by saying that different minds demand different degrees of evidence; and that they are so constituted as to be unaffected by a degree of testimony that suffices for others. But in fact, the state of the heart makes the difference. For we shall find that it is only in morals, and certain things in morals, that this increase of evidence is required. In other things, such as scientific or historical matters, they are satisfied with the evidence that satisfies others. A ship is announced as having arrived from China; all receive this testimony with equal facility; but the proposition that a man's duty is to take up his cross and follow Christ, meets with an opposition in the will that renders evidence like the sunlight itself, ineffectual.

There has been of late a disposition to admit the supremacy of faith, in the moral mechanism of man. Glowing things have been written about the omnipotence of faith; and it has been found that every grand achievement, all glorious careers have sprung from it. But alas! the faith thus glorified, is found, on examination, to be faith in one's self. This is as great an error (though not so debasing) as faith in Gunputi. Faith in one's self has doubtless enabled many a man to triumph over external difficulties, and may yet be the means of leading many to a temporary eminence; but man's greatest difficulty is himself; and to triumph over this, it is needful that his faith should be in something far mightier and far better than himself.

Truth is the only legitimate object of faith. Faith, without truth for its ground is odious. The province of faith is to bring a man under the power of truth. Faith in one's self is faith in a shadow. It is because Christ is the Truth, that faith in him is the means, and the only means of salvation.

We have much pleasure in welcoming the Rev. Robert Nesbit back to India, after an absence of three years in his Native land. He returns, we are happy to say, in recruited health. His arrival will be of great consequence to the Free Church Mission in this place, which has for some time past been much weakened in consequence of his absence, and the death of the lamented Professor Henderson. On the occasion of a friend's arrival we restrain the expression of those feelings to which it is usual to give free utterance on a friend's final departure; and we shall merely express our earnest hope and prayer that Mr. Nesbit may be spared for many years to carry on his important labours as a Missionary of the Cross in Western India. As a teacher of Native youth Mr. Nesbit is probably unsurpassed; and his acquaintance with the Marathi language is accurate and profound. Mr. Nesbit's Missionary labours commenced in 1827. We are most thankful to God to see him after so many years of exertion, still possessed of unimpaired energy.

The Revd. James Glasgow, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission in Katiawar, has recently left India after labouring for ten years with health good on the whole, though latterly a good deal shattered. The Irish Presbyterian Church is desirous of still farther consolidating her important Mission in Gujarat, and Mr. Glasgow has been invited home to give information and counsel in regard to the work. A munificent bequest made to the Foreign Mission of the Irish Presbyterian Church by a lady in Dublin has recently afforded them the prospect of establishing the foreign work on a broad and solid basis, without having their plans narrowed and their operations crippled for want of funds; and the presence of an able and experienced man like Mr. Glasgow will doubtless be of much service. He hopes speedily to return to his work in India.

Review.

Researches on Magnetism, Electricity, Heat, Light Crystalization, and Chemical attraction *in their relation to* The Vital Force. By *Karl Von Reichenbach* Ph. Dr.—Translated and Edited by *William Gregory*, M. D., F. R. S. E. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. *London, Taylor, Walton and Maberly.*

The nature of this work can hardly be understood, except by the initiated, from its title. It introduces a subject to our notice, which has hitherto attracted only the attention of the weak-minded, the enthusiastic, and the superstitious—a subject which usually the philosophic part of the community has accounted absurd and ridiculous, and the religious have condemned as impious. The sagacious reader will already have begun to comprehend that we refer to what is vulgarly called Animal Magnetism, what Professor Farady denominates diamagnetism, and for which our author has invented the new term of odylism.

To review such a book even in the space a Quarterly affords, would prove no easy task; and perhaps on finishing this article some of our readers may be disposed to say, we had better have left the subject alone altogether. If subjects would leave us alone, we might probably, giving way to indolence be inclined to give them the go-bye, but we live among a community where the maxim, "that ignorance is the mother of devotion," has been exploded; and supposing we were so inclined we cannot extinguish the light of science. Besides we are not much inclined that way. We have got imbued with the idea, call it a monomania if you will, that religion like the Philosopher's stone converts into gold all that it touches, provided that the touch is skilfully made, and that all the sciences are the natural handmaids of piety.

This treatise then of the scientific Baron, and his coadjutor the Professor, along with the discoveries of Farady of a kindred nature, seems to go a great way to rescue the subject of which it treats from the hands of quacks, and enthusiasts, to separate the truths from the errors and mistakes, and to establish a multitude of surprising facts by the true method of induction from repeated and carefully performed experiments.

Baron Reichenbach is an Austrian Noblemen who pursues scientific enquiries from a love to science, and whether his conclusions stand the test of future enquiry, or not, his ardent love of truth, and perfect sincerity are above question. His conclusions were in the first instance drawn exclusively from nervous patients, or persons of a highly nervous temperament, but he finds that a vast multitude of persons in perfect health, about one-fourth of those he tried, are so sensitive as to answer sufficiently for the purpose of many of his experiments. In a list of sixty individuals whom he tried, and whose names and addresses he has been permitted to publish, there are persons of all ranks of life from the humble labourer to the titled nobleman; and what is especially to be remarked, there

is in that list the names of no less than twelve professors in Universities, physicians, and men of scientific acquirements, who have themselves, following Baron Reichenbach's directions, had experience of the effects he mentions in his book. Although Professor Gregory has not performed many experiments, yet he has tested some of the most remarkable things stated by the Baron, and found the same Phenomena exhibited in Scotland that his author had found in Austria.

Without entering into detail the most remarkable facts stated in this work are ;—

1st. That, as there are animals whose sense of touch and sight are far superior to man's, so there are persons of a natural temperament such as to enable them to feel influences, and see things imperceptible to others ; these our author calls *sensitives*. The sensibility of such persons is heightened by nervous diseases, but exists in a greater or less degree with many persons who are in perfect health.

2nd. These influences are produced by Magnetism, electricity, and the other things mentioned in the title, by the sun, the moon, living beings, and the earth itself.

3rd. The Odylic influences are as follows ;—

(a) A pass made with a magnet capable of supporting 10 lbs. from the head downwards, close to but without touching the body, will sensibly effect four or five of twenty persons on whom the experiment is tried, producing a feeling of warmth or coldness, in some of an agreeable, and in some of disagreeable nature. The same things are effected by large Crystals of any kind.

(b) In the dark such a magnet or large crystal will appear to give out luminous rays, especially along the edges and at the poles, and those that are highly sensitive see the light of the positive pole bluish, and that of the negative reddish. The darknes must be complete, and the eye must remain sometime in the dark to get accustomed to it ; no one must touch the magnet, and both the observer and any other person in the room must remove to some distance ; or as living beings possess also the same influence, the odylic power will be neutralized.

4th. Odylism according to Reichenbach is different from Magnetism, in that it does not attract iron, nor influence the magnet, nor do bodies imbued with it assume any particular position. But, we believe, the Baron is here at issue with Professor Farady, who considers that such bodies affect the East and West, instead of the North and South, and whence his term diamagnetism.

5th. The odylic force possesses polarity of a kind of its own, producing coolness at one pole of a crystal or magnet, and warmth at another, blue light at the North pole, and red at the opposite. In man the left and right side are possessed of opposite polarity. Amorphous bodies have no polarity, though all more or less are odylic.

6th. As the earth is possessed of odylism in a high degree, all experiments on this subject should be made with the person sitting, or reclining with his head towards the North, and feet towards the South.

Whatever our readers may think of this subject, we ask them not to be alarmed. If these conclusions be supported by future experiments, we shall only have another instance of the wonderful working of the infinite mind, narrowing by this new imponderable the chasm, which separates matter and spirit ; for in all the works of God we pass by easy gradations from one Kingdom of Nature to another, as by zoophytes from plants to animals, by amphibia from fishes to beasts, and by apes from brutes to men.

The medical conclusions relative to the treatment of nervous patients especially, viz. to keep them in a right position with respect to the poles of the earth, and to attend to polarity in using magnestism, are important, if eventually proved correct. The Aurora Borealis is maintained by the Baron to be nothing else than the Odylic light given out by the great terrestrial magnet ; and he explains all the ghosts and supernatural appearances weak and nervous persons have seen, without impeaching their veracity. The following extract however from the work will speak in this respect for itself :—

"A case which occurred in the garden of the blind poet Pfeffel has been widely circulated by the press, and is well known. Pfeffel had engaged a young Protestant clergyman of the name of Billing as an amanuensis. The blind poet when he took a walk, held Billing's arm, and was led by him. One day as they were walking in the garden, which was at some distance from the town, Pfeffel observed that as often as they passed over a certain spot, Billing's arm trembled, and the young man became uneasy. He made enquiry as to the cause of this, and Billing at last unwillingly confessed, that as often as he passed over that spot he was attacked by certain sensations over which he had no control, and which he always experienced where human bodies lay buried. He added that when he came to such places at night he saw strange things. Pfeffel with the view of curing the young man of his folly, as he supposed it to be, went that night with him to the garden. When they approached the place in the dark, Billing perceived a feeble light, and when nearer he saw the delicate appearance of a fiery ghost-like form hovering in the air over the spot. He described it as a female form, with one arm laid across the body the other hanging down hovering in an upright posture, but without movement, the feet only a few handbreaths above the soil. Pfeffel, as the young man would not follow him, went up alone to the spot, and struck at random all round about with his stick. He also ran through the spectre, but it neither moved nor changed to Billing's eyes. It was as when we strike with a stick through a flame ; the form always appeared again in the same shape. Many experiments were tried through several months ; company was brought to the place, but no change occurred At last Pfeffel had the place dug up. At a considerable depth they came to a firm layer of white lime, about as long and as broad as a grave, tolerably thick, and on breaking through this the bones of a human being were discovered. It was thus ascertained that some one had been buried there and covered with a thick layer of lime, as is usually done in times of pestilence, earthquakes, and similar calamities. The bones were taken out, the grave filled up, the lime mixed up with the earth, and scattered abroad and levelled. When Billing was now again brought to the place the appearance was no longer visible, and the nocturnal ghost had vanished for ever. It is hardly necessary to point out to the reader what I think of this story, which caused so much discussion in Germany, because it came to us on the authority of the most trust-worthy man living. To my eyes it belonged entirely to the domain of chemistry, and admitted of a simple clear and scientific explanation. A layer of quick lime compressed into a deep pit, adds its own powerful affinities to organic matter, and lays the foundation of a long and slow action of these affinities. Rain-water from above is added. The occurrence in Pfeffel's garden therefore was quite according to natural laws ; and since we know that a continual emanation of the flames of Odyllic force accompanies such processes, the fiery appearance is thus explained. The desire to inflict a mortal wound on the monster superstition—made me wish to make the experiment, if possible, of bringing a highly sensitive person by night to a Church Yard.....*Mlle.* Reichel had the courage, unusual in her to agree to my request.....The result justified my expectation in the fullest measure. She saw very soon a light, and perceived on one of the grave-mounds along its whole extent a delicate fiery, as it were, breathing flame. The same thing was seen on another grave, but in a less degree.....Postscript 1847. Since these experiments were made in 1844, I have taken five other sensitive persons in the dark to cemeteries. Of these two were sickly, and three quite healthy. All of them have confirmed literally the statements of *Mlle.* Reichel, and have seen the lights over all new graves more or less distinctly, so that the fact can no longer admit of the slightest doubt, and may be every where controlled".

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

ANCIENT TRADITION.

GENTLEMEN,—In looking back on the past history of the world, and considering what of blame, and what of praise may be due to the great actors in the drama of human life, we must never lose sight of that divine superintendance which extends to all the agents, and all their actions. We must not then lament with unmingled sorrow that the records of the earliest Christian Antiquity have been most of them lost to us. The work of Papias, as I noticed in a former paper, consisted mostly of facts gleaned by this industrious writer from the disciples and friends of the Apostles. Now had this work been preserved to us, we should have been in danger of placing it almost on a level with the Sacred Scriptures. But the facts contained in the Gospels and Epistles are the only ones that divine wisdom has seen meet for us. In the end of the Gospel by St. John, who wrote last of all the Apostles, we have these emphatic words. "Many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book : But THESE ARE WRITTEN that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, and that believing ye might have life through his name." John XX. 30. 31.

Now it is manifest that the facts relative to Jesus contained in the Bible form an abstract made by Divine wisdom,—such an abstract as is the best fitted for the production of faith, and the obtaining of eternal life. We are enjoined not to add to God's word, as much as not to take from them. Excess would prove as dangerous by its burdensomeness, as defect would by the imperfection of faith and practice to which it would give occasion. It was well then that this ancient authentic collection of Traditions was lost, all except the few historical fragments called out by the Church historian, and that we have nothing more handed down from antiquity, but traditions so glaringly false, as to contradict the truth of Scripture, or so long in being brought into currency, as to deprive them of any historical value.

I am yours &c.

A. CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN.

Local.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCOTISH ORPHAN FUND, for the support and education of Children, one or both of whose Parents were Natives of Scotland or Members of the Church of Scotland.

President—John Stuart, Esq.
Treasurer—W. Wellis, Esq.

Committee.

The Rev. J. Stevenson, D. D.
The Rev. George Cook.
Robert Brown, Esq.
J. G. H. Brown, Esq.
G. Kingston, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

The Committee of the Bombay Scotish Orphan Fund, agreeably to a resolution passed at the last ordinary Meeting, have the pleasure of submitting to the public a brief report of the state and progress of the Establishment connected with the Fund during the past year, along with a summary of the accounts. It may be stated in preface that the object of the Fund is to afford an asylum and education for orphan and destitute girls, whose parents were natives of Scotland, or one or both members of the Church of Scotland.

The Committee have much pleasure in reporting that during the past year the state of the Establishment has continued most satisfactory, reflecting much credit on the unwearied and affectionate assiduity exercised by Miss Hughes for the physical comfort and moral good of the children. The cleanliness and order pervading the whole arrangements and internal economy of the establishment meet with general approbation, and the healthy and cheerful appearance of the children attest the beneficent character of the Institution and give the best assurance that its charitable intention is being efficiently carried out.

The progress of the children in the Institution in their studies has also been most satisfactory; a circumstance, which while it furnishes a strong testimony to its usefulness, strengthens its claim on the sympathy and liberality of the public. The number of children admitted since the date of the last Report amounts to no less than 8. The total number of girls now on the roll, wholly or in part supported by the Fund, amounts to 16. No death has occurred within the walls of the Institution during the past year, but one child died of cholera during a visit to some friends at Christmas.

The Religious training of the children occupies a large share of the attention of Miss Hughes, in which she is aided by the periodic visits of the Rev. Dr. Stevenson. Their progress in this department as exhibited at the last public Examination, was highly creditable to Miss Hughes, and afforded strong proofs of docility and diligence on the part of the pupils. Besides being exercised in Scripture reading and recitation daily, they have carefully impressed on them the practical application for the regulation of their hearts and conduct, of the religious knowledge thus imparted. The children are also taught, with gratifying promise of success, the usual branches of a sound elementary education, such as may render them in future useful and respectable Members of Society. Due attention is also paid to their instruction in needlework and such useful accomplishments as are suitable to their situation and prospects in life.

The important and difficult subject of their ultimate destination continues to occupy the minds of the Committee, and will form the subject of their most anxious attention, until some definite and practical solution of the question has been obtained. Hitherto from the recent establishment of the charity and the tender age of the girls generally admitted, this subject has not become a matter of such a pressing nature as to demand immediate action.—Their aim in the meantime is by careful culture to fit the orphans for the duties of life, wherever their lot may be cast, and prepare them for a higher and eternal state, a subject which ought in humble reliance on Divine Grace, to form the chief element in every scheme of education, as well as the great aim of every intelligent being.

The liberality of the public towards the Institution demands the warmest thanks of the Committee. It has enabled them to extend relief in every case of destitution which has fallen within the object of the Fund, and they feel confident that the same kind and Christian feeling that has supplied their need in time past, will not fail them in the year that has now commenced with increased responsibilities.

Signed in the name of the Committee,
ROBERT BROWN, *Secretary.*

Bombay, March 1851.

Communications to be addressed to the Secretary, and Subscriptions to be paid to the Treasurer, or into the Bank of Bombay.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SCOTTISH ORPHAN FUND.

1850

Dr. *Cr.*

			Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
1850 Jan.	1	To Balance on hand.....	356	14	0	1850 Dec. 31	By Amount paid for Support and Education of Children.....	2,801	0	0
Dec.	31	„ Amount of General Subscriptions and Donations...	2,331	12	3		„ Amount paid for Printing Annual Report.....	12	8	0
		„ „ Monthly payments and allowance made by Government and Friends of the Children	734	10	8		„ Advertisements in the "Times" "Telegraph" and "Gazette" Newspapers.....	16	0	0
		„ Session Fund by sale of Cloth	91	9	0		„ Medical Attendance...	50	0	0
		„ Church Collections.....	427	0	0		„ Expenses of Treasurer for 12 months.....	5	0	0
		Rupees...	3,941	13	11		„ Amount in Treasurer's hands on the 31st Dec. 1850.....	1,057	5	11
1851 Jan.	1	„ Balance in favor of the Fund at this date.....	1,057	5	11		Rupees...	3,941	13	11

Audited and found correct,
J. G. H. BROWN,

Errors Excepted.
W. WELLIS.
Treasurer, T. Orphan Fund.

Jubbulpore.

Nerbudda Territories,
Central India.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to send you, herewith, the annual Report of the Jubbulpore Church Mission-School Committee. The object of this Committee is to maintain at Jubbulpore, in Central India, a school of Christian Instruction; and, if sufficient support can be obtained, to establish, in connection with the Church at that place, a mission to the Heathen of the surrounding districts.

Since the revival of religion within the Church of England, the duty of supporting missions has been extensively recognized; and our great religious Societies have been the channels, through which the public contributions have flowed for missionary purposes.

The opinion, however, gains ground, that the great objects of these Societies can be best carried on by the aid of *Local Associations*, having the management and direction of their own Funds. Moreover it is thought, that private christians, by joining a Local Association, will be brought into direct and immediate connection with missionary work; and that they will enjoy more opportunities of watching the results of their own efforts and sacrifices, than the machinery of the great Societies can possibly afford.

It is hoped, that you may not be unwilling to co-operate with

the Jubbulpore Church-Mission-School Committee in laying the foundation of a christian Mission to the Heathen of the Nerbudda Territories. *The permanency* of the proposed Mission is provided for, by placing its property and management in the hands of a mixed Committee of Clergy and Laymen. *Its sound, Evangelical Teaching* is secured, by its connection with the Church of England. Confiding in the purity of the motives, which have induced the Jubbulpore Church-Mission-School Committee to propose to the Christian world a mission to the Heathen of the Nerbudda territories; and presuming upon the interest you take in the cause of missions, I ask no apology for inviting you take a part in this work of love, by your prayers, by your advice, and by your contributions.

Believe me to be, your faithful servant,

Jubbulpore, F. A. DAWSON.

Central India. *Secy. Jub. Ch. Miss. Sch. Committee.*

P. S.—It is requested, that Benefactions be paid to Messrs James Barber and Company, 136 Leadenhall Street, London; or to the Secretary Jubbulpore Church-Mission-School Committee, at Jubbulpore; or to Messrs Remington and Co. Bombay.

JUBBULPORE CHURCH-MISSION-SCHOOL.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Jubbulpore Church-Mission-School, held in the School room at Jubbulpore, in Central India, January 14th, 1851.

Resolved:—

I.

That on the 1st of January 1851 there appeared to be a balance in favor of the Committee of Co.'s Rs. 1904-3-1, after defraying the current expenses of the School during the year ending on the 31st December 1850, and after completing the purchase of a Schoolmaster's House:

II.

That the Committee rejoices to announce the interesting and encouraging fact, that 49 of the most respectable Native inhabitants of Jubbulpore, including the Rajah of Saugor and the principal Bankers of the City, have subscribed during the last year to the maintenance of the Christian School, which they perfectly well know to be carried on in the Vestry of the Church:

III.

That the Committee desires to record its humble thankfulness to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ for thus far prospering, and blessing, the Missionary School placed under its fostering care:

IV.

That to meet the increasing demands for admission to the School on the part of Natives, a competent Moonshee be engaged, and that Bhao Pandit be employed, as a temporary arrangement:

V.

That the Committee will ever regard the Jubbulpore Church-Mission-School as the nursery of a Christian Mission to the Heathen of the Nerbudda Territories, and as a source from whence it may hope to draw Native Catechists and Missionaries:

VI.

That it is the earnest desire and prayer of this Committee, that the God of Missions may be pleased to send to its help Missionaries after his own heart, spiritual men, full of zeal and knowledge: but as many hopeful missionary enterprizes have failed, by having been commenced prematurely, without sufficient means, this Committee will continue to give its undivided attention to the conduct and enlargement of the Mission-school, until the Funds at its disposal for direct missionary work be further increased. In the mean time, it would remind its Subscribers, that Christians are a waiting people; and that it is not the object of this Committee to commence direct missionary work within any stated period: but to collect means, and to lay the foundation of a Mission on sound and well considered principles. "Quiet are the beginnings of all Missions of a spiritual nature," wisely observes the venerable Bishop of Calcutta (see his Sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral, Oct. 6th 1850). "The Temple of Solomon was built of stone made "ready before it was brought thither: so that there was "neither hammer, nor axe, nor any tool of iron, heard in the "house, while it was building. Prayers, labours, patience, "love, silence, calmness of soul reposing on Christ, are the "best commencements of a work which he will bless."

VII.

That this Committee trusts to justify an appeal to the sympathy and attention of the friends of Missions, by reminding them, that the Nerbudda Territories are inhabited, as is supposed, by three (3) millions of human beings to whom the glad tidings of Salvation have never been proclaimed: that these territories present an interesting and distinct field for missionary enterprize, being situated on a table land in central India, subject to the British, rule, but separated from the rest of the British Dominions by mountainous passes) wild forest regions, and foreign territory. Some of the Hill Tribes of these regions are commonly held to be the aborigines of the country. They are in a destitute and miserable condition, sunk in the basest ignorance, and exposed to the influence of the Brahmins of the plains, a proselyting race, who are fast converting these poor people, and bringing them within the iron grasp of Hindooism: whilst the servants of the true God, who dwell in the land, and who would gladly supply to them the bread of life, are unable to do so from want of co-operation.

VIII.

That all monies sent, on account of this Committee, to the Secretary of the Church-Mission-School, at Jubbulpore; or, to Messrs. James Barber & Co., 136 Leadenhall St. London, will be thankfully received, and duly acknowledged.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,

By FREDERICK GLOVER, C. S.,

Deputy Commissioner for S. and N. Terr.

REVD. F. A. DAWSON, CHAIRMAN.

Chaplain of Jubbulpore,

Secy. Jub. Ch. Miss. Sch. Com.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received if made to Messrs. Remington & Co. Bombay.

Weekly Epitome of News.

THURSDAY,—MAY 1.

— From statistics in the *Bombay Times*, it appears that the mail from Bombay to London, in five times only out of 104 has been transmitted within 29 days; and that a transit of 30 days even is not of frequent occurrence. The mails from London to Bombay have on 27 occasions out of 104 been brought in less than 29 days. "There seems every reason to hope," he adds, "that very shortly we shall have all our mails within 29 days."

— Hon. Mr. Willoughby has presented 57 volumes to the Dnyanprasark Library of the Student's L. and S. Socy.

— A view of Bombay from Mazagon hill, drawn by Mr. Fallon, is much admired. It is to be lithographed in London.

— We give the following item of intelligence, without approving of the tone.

THE LATE HAVOC AT MOORSHEDABAD.—We are informed that a vast concourse of pilgrims repaired to Moorshedabad from the north and east to bathe on the occasion of the late Baroonee Usnan, and that about half the number died on the spot. One could hardly venture out from home for a time on account of the stench which the carcasses of the jatree loques emitted all around. They however served for a rich repast to the jackals, vultures and dogs of the place.—Probhakur.—*Englishman, April* 21.

— By the Amulet, San Francisco journals have been received to January 20th. The members of the legislative appear to be particularly active in the manufacture of laws, some four to six enactments being got through each day. Politics formed the all-absorbing topic of the day, giving occasion for the usual discourse anent Whigs, Democrats, Locofocos and other sectional interests.—The Courier, Jan. 17th, notices on that day there were twenty three vessels in the Bay of San Francisco laden with flour, the product of Chile, and five others vessels, similarly laden, were hourly expected. Need we wonder that the price of breadstuffs is low.—The miners were complaining of a great scarcity of rain, to wash the piles of earth collected.—The 'Gold Bluffs,' a fresh locality for the precious metal, attracts great attention, and expectations are held out of each digger realizing $100,000 in a few months? The annexed, from the proceedings of the Senate of California, at its sitting Jan. 13th, is somewhat levelling of rank and pay, assistant Secretary of the Senate and Doorkeeper drawing a similar sum, and porters and pages ranking equally, aye and the rate of pay not bad.

Resolved. That the following be the per diem pay of the Officers of the Senate.

Secretary of the Senate.. ... ...drs.	17 0 0
Assistant Secretary.....	16 0 0
Engrossing Clerk.....	16 0 0
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	16 0 0
Doorkeeper.....	16 0 0
Clerks of Committee—each..	16 0 0
Pages—each.....	6 0 0
Porters—each.....	6 0 0

FRIDAY,—2.

— Lieutenant Johnstone, 3d Madras Light Cavalry, has been shot at Jaulnah, by a Ghodawalla.

— Deaths in Bombay last month, 152. Of these 583 were from Epidemic disease, and 7 from violence. The deaths from Cholera in the preceeding month were 951.

— A new steamer the *Zenobia* was launched yesterday. Her length is 226 feet; horse power 270; tonnage 1003.

—We received a shipping report, per Electric Telegraph on Sunday evening, too late for insertion, and of no other importance than that it ascertains the power of the Telegraph to work

immediately after a succession of thunder storms. The line is now complete from Alipore to Diamond Harbour; and preparations are making for crossing the river, which, however, will require some additional experiments before the mode of doing it is determined upon. A part of the line, about 19 miles, is carried under ground, the remainder on posts. The subterraneous communications has hitherto been found preferable, and if it be not affected by the rains, will we understand, be adopted for the whole line. It has been determined to carry the line to Kedgeree, and the Alipore terminus will of course be given up for one in Calcutta. The line will then be extremely useful, and not more expensive than the Semaphoric establishment. Dr. O' Shaugnessy does not anticipate any difficulty in completing it which he is not quite prepared to encounter, and he deserves great credit for what he has already accomplished, especially as he can only devote a very, small portion of his time to the work, being almost constantly occupied at the Mint, with the ardous duties of that establishment. The success of this experiment may probably induce more extensive ones, either on the part of government or as private speculations. A very moderate sum would complete a telegraph to Bombay, and give us our English news at least a week sooner than at present. It would probably be a profitable investment for private capitol; but, if not, it would surely be an object for the Government far more important than the expense.—*Englishman, April* 22.

MONDAY,—5.

— The Steamer Ajdaha, with the Overland Mail, arrived early yesterday morning. She left Suez April 20.

— The *Telegraph and Courier* says:

"We find it authoritatively stated that the Court of Directors has not sent orders for the annexation of the Nizam's territories or any part of them. This is in entire conformity to our own information on the subject, which we have endeavoured from time to time to impress upon our cotemporaries of the Indian Press, though as yet with little effect. We hope these false rumours will for the present be set at rest, as they produce an irritating effect in the minds of the native princes of India, and of the Dekkan in particular."

— Intelligence of the loss by fire of the Shi[illegible] Captain Glover, of this port, has been received. S[illegible] her way from Singapore to Calcutta. No lives los[illegible]

— The Steamer built by the Pacha of Egypt, [illegible] carry pilgrims to Quddah, was wrecked at Rar Gh[illegible] 75 miles below Suez, April 11.

— Complimentary letters have been addressed [illegible] from J. P. Willoughby, by the Geographical Society, [illegible]al by the Mechanic's Institution. He has given a parting donation of Rs. 200 to the latter.

— The Poona Chronicle states as follows:—

"AMALGAMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT SEMINARIES.—The Government English School and the Sanscrit College are to be amalgamated on the 1st of June next. 'Mr. Green' and 'Mahadew Govind Shastree' bave appointed professors in the united establishment under the superintendence of Major Candy. The assistant schoolmaster here 'Raghoonathjee,' proceeds to Dharwar, and will be replaced by the present Dharwar schoolmaster 'Succaram.'"

— A Correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* furnishes the following information. "Daturpoor (a large village situate 2 or 3 miles above Hadjipoor) is the great bamboo emporium of the Punjab, some idea may be formed of the large business doing in this article just now, when I tell you that I saw forty lakhs being floated down as one Government indent. Hackeries, camels &c., all heavily laden with bundles of it, crowd the Ghats nearest to their respective destinations. The jungle has rapidly decreased in size, but I believe the stumps throw out new shoots, which come to perfection in three or four years. The local Rajah having been detected intriguing during the late campaign, has been made an inmate of the Agra jail. I do not know whether anything certain has been decided about a cantonment near 'Rungul,' the country in that vicinity is beautifully green with grass; hence water is near the surface, —indeed to judge by the large deep puddles (full of water nearly all the year) about the villages in that direction, the selection of a dry site will require some judgment. Fire wood, timber and thatch-grass will cost the happy occupants a good round sum, as little or none is produced in the vicinity. The line of the canal has been marked out by flags placed on the highest points throughout as a preliminary to active operations. The harvest is an overwhelming one; an 'ocean of grain' meets the eye of the traveller for days together. At the foot of the hills in the middle of last month, Atta was selling one maund and six seers per rupee, (it is of course now much cheaper) and Goam three and a half maunds the rupee. Sugar cane appears to have been the staple product of the Doabs this season. Thousands of beegahs have been converted ere now into 'Ghoor' by the numerous primitive processess of the land; the plant is of the worst description, more like grass or reeds than the real cane, and possessing very little saccharine matter. Quantity is however made to do the work of quality. I observed for the first time a plant of the Urhur of the lower provinces. Frost injures it invariably, but these appeared to have escaped by being under the protection of the high canes. I was often perplexed by queries respecting Dhuleep's education, and whether he had been made to abjure Nanukism or not. The better class of Sikhs appeared more reserved and cold in their salutation (so I thought) than heretofore.

TUESDAY,—6.

— The *Calcutta Chronicle* Advocate informs us that the third, out of Hindu inquirers recently mentioned, was baptized, April 20. The young men were students in the London M. Society's Institution at Calcutta. Much excitement existed among the Native community, in consequence Rumors were afloat that the Institution Buildings were to be burnt down; and mes-ages have been sent to the Missionaries, that if they visit certain bazars, they will get their heads broken. A meeting of Baboos had been held, in which resolutions were passed condemnatory of Mission Schools and Missionaries; declaring that whoever should send their sons, nephews &c. to the L. M. Society's Institution should be put out of caste; and that it was desirable to have a school of their own, where Christianity should not be taught. Out of 600 pupils in the Institution, not more than 150 have been withdrawn, and these chiefly young boys.

— The Ladies of Calcutta have undertaken the establishment of a Normal school for the education of female teachers for Native female schools.

— The C. C. Advocate gives an extract from the letter of an Indigo planter, "who is zealously but judiciously employing his leisure time, his influence and property in educating the young people of his neighbourhood and especially in making them acquainted with the truths of the gospel."

— It is stated in the Calcutta Review, that the Government intends to relinquish the monopoly of Opium cultivation: and that next year the ryots of the Central provinces will be allowed to grow as much as they please, receiving from the Government Rs. 3. 8as. a seer, instead of the higher price hitherto paid. The Friend of India says "the inevitable result of this measure must be to expand the Opium cultivation to an almost indefinite extent; and if it be true that to saturate the Chinese market with opium is impossible the price will doubtless be kept up and the revenue augmented." We see no estimate of the probable results of this measure upon the happiness and lives, temporal and eternal interests of the millions of China.

— Dr. MacGowan of Ningpo has published in Chinese, a pamphlet, the main design of which is to make the Chinese acquainted with the principles of the Electric Telegraph.

Observatory Report.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 28th April to the 4th May (inclusive) 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Aneroid Barometer.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volts No. 1.
	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	Max.
April.									
23	29·778	29 682			77·8	90·5	74·0	79·5	3
29	„ 785	„ 652			78·5	90·7	75·4	79·5	12
30	„ 699	„ 594			78·5	90·7	77·0	79·5	7
May									
1	„ 722	„ 612			78·5	89·7	74·9	78·5	2
2	„ 735	„ 626			78·7	88·5	76·2	79·0	3
3	„ 708				79·7	87·5	76·3	78·5	12
4		„ 513							

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

April 28th—Linear Cirrii,
29th— „ „
30th—Linear Cirrii and F. clouds.
May 1st— „ „ „
2d— „ „ „
3d— „ „ „
4th—Linear Cirrii, Corrocumuli.

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, }
5th May 1851. }

— The draft Act providing of the appointment of uncovenanted Deputy magistrates in this Presidency has appeared. This is justly regarded as a step in the right direction.

— It is supposed that troops are about to be sent from each of the Presidencies to the Cape of Good Hope.

— A discovery has been made of the parties who committed the robbery at the Oriental Bank in February, and bank notes to the amount of Rs. 30,000 have been recovered.

— A Correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* says that the Nizam's place continues in a state of *quasi* siege by the two tribes of Puthans, to whom he owes some lacs.

WEDNESDAY,—7.

— The mid-monthly Steamer for May, leaves Bombay on the 14th instant.

— Dr. D. O'Callaghan, Calcutta, announces a new Indian Quarterly.

THE CUTTLE FISH OF THE CHINESE SEAS. — Octopi of enormous size are occasionally met with among the islands of the

Meïa-co-shima group. I measured one which two men were bearing on their shoulders across a pole, and found each arm rather more than two feet long, giving the creature the power of exploring an area of about twele feet without moving, taking the mouth for a central point, and the extremities of the arms to described the circumference. Cuttle plates, a foot and a half in length, are found strewing the beaches. I have frequently observed cuttles in full predatory activity, and have had considerable trouble and difficulty in securing them, so great is their restless vivacity at this time, and so vigorous are their endeavours to escape. They dart from side to side of the pools, or fix themselves so tenaciously to the surface of the stones, by means of their suckers, that it requires great force and strength to detach them. When removed and thrown upon the sand, they progress rapidly in a sideling shuffling manner, extending their long arms, ejecting their ink-like fluid in sudden violent jets, and staring about with their huge shining eyes, which at night are luminous, like a cat's, in a very grotesque and hideous manner.—*Zoology of the Voyage of the Samarang.*

— *Capital punishment in China.* Within a short distance of Dr. Ball's residence in Canton, *fifty three* companies of criminals were executed in 1849. The greatest number executed at any one time was 48. The whole number amounted to 705 The list is from official documents.

— In the Sandwich Islands, in 1849, existed 540 Free schools supported by Government at an expense of dls. 21,989, about Rs. 45,000. This is among a population of 82,000 souls. To show a proportionate liberality, the Bombay Government would need to expend several hundred lacs of Rupees annually. In those schools are 15,620 scholars. The Bible is taught in them.

— We learn with much regret from the Missionary Record, that the health of the Rev. Mr. Jerrom is in a precarious state. He is at present residing in the vicinity of Nasik. The Rev. W. S. Price has left Bombay to take charge of the station at Malligaum. His place in the Money Institution is to be filled by the Rev. E. Rogers.

Home News.

ENGLAND.

It is said that the Peel party harbour a design which will startle the public—namely, that the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland should be endowed ; and, if possible, made obedient to the State.

Popish Loyalty.—What this really is may now be seen from the following, which we extract from the *Tablet* (Romish organ) :—Let Englishmen know that, if theirs is a great empire, the Catholic Church is a greater,—more ancient, more noble, more widely spread, more necessary to the interests of humanity,—and that the children of this great empire love it better than country or national honour ; and are determined, if they can, to render any Government impossible which lends itself to the sectarian bigotry which attempts to cripple the action of the Catholic Church."

The Canon Law.—As much curiosity is naturally felt to know something of that system of jurisprudence which, under the name of the Canon Law, Cardinal Wiseman is so anxious to introduce amongst us, the following extract from Erskine's Institute will be interesting :—" The canon law was framed to conciliate authority to that extensive jurisdiction which the Pope had usurped over the *civil rights* as well as the consciences of mankind, and it contains rules not only for reforming the conscience, but for the fixing of *private property*, civil as well as ecclesiatical. It is compounded, on the one hand, of principles of equity chiefly borrowed from the Roman law ; and on the other, it is composed of a collection of absurd canons and rescripts, extolling *Church* authority over the highest *secular* powers. This law had originally no proper authority in instances regarding *civil* property, unless where the Pope was *temporal Sovereign* ; therefore all other nations, even those who *acknowledged* the see of Rome, were at liberty either to reject it entirely, or to receive it with such limitations as they judged expedient. Since the Reformation it has declined fast in its authority, and so is now little respected except in some matters of *ecclesiastical* right, but only where the Canons are consistent with *Protestant principles.*"

Religious Houses.—The bill brought in by Mr. Lacy and Mr. Spooner to prevent the forcible detention of females in houses wherein persons bound by religious or monastic vows are resident or associated, provides that such house shall be registered by the clerk of the peace of the county in which it is situate ; that the justices for every county in which any religious house shall be registered shall appoint six or more justices of the peace to act as visitors of each house, who shall be sworn to keep secret all such matters as shall come under their knowledge in the execution of their office as visitors, except when required to divulge the same by legal authority, or for the better execution of their duty. Registered religious houses shall be visited twice a-year ; and if it appear to the visitors that any female is decirous of leaving the religious house in which she is resident, they shall have the power to remove her, and to place her under the care of the matron of the union in which the religious house is situate. Superiors not causing religious houses to be registered, or willfully making any false statement in respect of such houses, or obstructing or impeding any of the visitors on their way to, at, or in returning from, any such religious house, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour. Any person assaulting a visitor in the religious house shall be deemed guilty of a felony. Concealment of any part of a religious house, or the premises appertaining thereto, or of any person residing therein, from the visitors, or the production of a false list of the inmates, shall be looked upon as a misdemeanour.

Tractarianism and Romanism.—We are indebted, says the *Church and State Gazette*, to a correspondent who has furnished us with his address, for the following paragraphs :—

You are probably aware that almost all the Tractarians are in the habit of mixing water with the wine at the communion, in conformity with the requirements of the Romish rubrics ; but surely the bishops have power to prevent this. In many churches—St. Barnabas and Margaret Chapel for instance—the " flagon," which is ordered in the rubric is not used (nor, indeed, provided) at all ; but " cruets" are substituted for it, as directed in the *missal*, one containing wine and the other the water which are intermixed by the clergyman. The Bishop of London has repeatedly expressed his readiness to put a stop to all observances which plainly exceed the rubric ; but I am sorry to say that this is a practice at which he is said to have connived. Mr. Harper's brother, the author of " A Voice from the North," recommend that the Tractarians appoint other bishops to the English sees, on the ground that the majority of the present ones are " heretics !" What next ?

A considerable number of the Tractarians presented a respectful address to the " Cardinal Archbishop" a short time ago, and *lunched* with " his Eminence !"

It is stated, in the *Catholic Standard*, that an " Association of St. Thomas (*a Becket*) of Canterbury" has been formed amongst the Tractarian clergy, with the avowed object of submitting their case to the Pope for his decision, upon which they [illegible]ed to act ; and that the clergy of St. Ninian's Cathe[illegible], Mr. Bennett, and other leading conspirators, be[illegible] I have heard, further, that Archdeacon Wilberforce [illegible] plan with favour, if he does not actually belong to

[illegible]rted that Mr. Manning is in the hands of the Je[illegible]at he will probably embrace Popery next week.

[illegible]r. Pusey's nuns, from the convent in the Regent's Park—w[illegible] the *Catholic Standard* states has the indirect sanction of the bishop)—have been received into the Romish Church, and it is said that there are many waverers in Mr. Richards's congregation.

Gavazzi on the Pope's Ministers.—The subject of Gavazzi's thirteenth oration was the Policy of the Popedom. In tracing out and animadverting upon the rapacity of the priesthood, he thus sketched the Pope's best known Ministers :—Lambruschini, who, for a quarter of a century, was the presiding genius of the Popedom, had taken good care to feather *his* nest. A poor Re[illegible]abite friar (like himself) at his outset in life, he had, by doing the work of Austria, climbed the ladder of preferment, and had already purchased lands to an enormous amount, forming the appanage of an earldom or countship to be enjoyed by his nephew and heirs in perpetuity. Who was Antonelli ? The records of the criminal courts at Rome during the occupation of the French under Napoleon, make honourable mention of his worthy father, condemned to death as the accomplice of the brigand Gasparone, whose exploits at Terracina have been immortalised in " Fra Diavolo." This illustrious paternity of the Pope's present Prime Minister of public notoriety in Rome, and equally so the means through which the offspring of a convicted thief obtained the office of treasurer to the Papal Government ; a cardinal's hat decked the brows of the son whose father sported the conical and more picturesque feather and headgear of the highwayman. The statistics of the clergy were then entered upon, and forcible proofs adduced to show what a hideous excrescence upon the social body that class of the community had become. In the city of Rome, with a population of 170,000 (of which 6000 resident Jews and a fluctuating mass of strangers, nearly of the same amount, formed part), there were besides 1400 nuns, a clerical militia of 3069 ecclesiastics, being one for every fifty inhabitants, or one for every twenty-five male adults ; which in the provinces there were towns where the proportion was still greater, being one to every twenty. The Church property formed a capital of 400,000 millions of francs, giving 20,000 millions per annum, while the whole revenue of the State was but eight or nine million of dolls., a sum disastrously absorbed in the payment of cardinal ostentation, in purveying to the pomps of a scandalous court, or in supplying brandy to Austrian brutality.

Tendency of the Conventual System.—The feelings of the Roman Catholics in the House and out of it might be turned to better account than they were on Thursday night. Their horror, if not assumed, was greatly misplaced. The general character of the nunneries abroad is too notorious to be denied,

though, it would appear, it must not be publicly spoken of in this country. Roman Catholic gentlemen would exhibit much greater delicacy and far more intelligent interest in their female relatives, by resisting the introduction of those institutions into this country than by being offended at the supposition of the morals of their female relatives being deteriorated by being subjected to their withering influence. In England for a time they might be kept comparatively pure. But the essential element of their constitution is so opposed to the nature of man, and experience has so uniformly proved the infinite contaminations arising, sooner or later, within the secret chambers of their prison walls, that no well-informed Roman Catholic gentleman, not held in trommels by an interested priesthood, can doubt that for the most part they are not sanctuaries of Piety, but receptacles of misery and vice.—*Record.*

Sale of the Copyright of the Waverley Novels.—The entire copyrights of the works of Sir Walter Scott, with the steel plates, woodcuts, and stereotype plates attached to them, were put up to auction on Wednesday by Mr. Hudson, at the London Coffeehouse, Ludgate Hill. The property was in the possession of the trustees of the late Robert Cadell publisher, and comprised the novels, poetry, and prose writings, of Sir Walter, with the "Life" by Lockhart, as published in the various editions of these works, from June 1829 to the present time. The sale appeared to excite much interest, and many of the most influential members of the trade were present. It appeared that the whole of the copyrights, &c., were offered for sale in one lot, the purchaser to be compelled to take the entire of the printed stock now on hand, amounting in price to upwards of L. 10,000; but if the property should not be disposed of in one lot, on what the trustees might consider advantageous terms, it was to be divided into various lots. Amongst the bidders were the Messrs Longman, Mr. Virtue, and Mr. Boyd (of the firm of Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh), and the largest amount offered was L. 14,500. These terms not being accepted, the whole of the property was bought in for L. 15,000, by Mr. James Mylne, the agent of the "vendors," and there was no division into lots, as was originally intended. It was stated by the auctioneer, that the sale of the "Waverley Novels" during the last two years had amounted to 71,000 volumes.

—One of the greatest curiosities among the American contributions (to the great exhibition) is an air-exhausted metal coffin, in which a human body could be preserved for ages, without undergoing the slightest change towards decomposition. It contains a bouquet of flowers, which is as fresh as when it was first placed there.

SCOTLAND.

Death of Lord Moncrieff.

(From the Witness.)

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of this eminent Judge and chief ornament of the Scotch Bench, which took place on Sabbath last, at his house in Moray Place, Edinburgh, at half-past three o'clock P. M. Lord Moncrieff had been more or less of an invalid since the beginning of the present year, but continued to perform his public duties till about a month ago, when he became the subject of severe indisposition. In a few days he so far recovered as to be able to leave his room; but he did not recover strength; and the venerable judge declined, until he passed into a state of low fever, under which he gradually sank.

Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart., was the second son of the late Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncrieff, D. D., long the leader of the evangelical party in the Church of Scotland, and who died in the year 1827. He was born at Edinburgh in the year 1776, and received his early education at the High School, whence he passed to the University of Glasgow, and afterwards went to Oxford, where he completed his studies.

On the 26th of January 1799, he was called to the Scotch bar, where he commenced that career which, steadily progressing, gave him a foremost place among the eminent men of his time. The intimate friend of Horner and Brougham, he won for himself in the northern metropolis a reputation which proved him to be no unworthy compeer of these illustrious men.

We cannot better describe the features which characterised this distinguished man as a lawyer, than in nearly the words of a contemporary (the *Courant* of Tuesday):—

"Against the legal learning and studied eloquence of Cranstoun, the brilliancy and overflowing abundance of Jeffrey, and the *curiosa felicitas* of Cockburn, Moncrieff maintained his station, until he was placed at the very top of of his profession, by being unanimously elected to the office of Dean of the Faculty of Advocates. As a sound lawyer he was inferior to none; and his opinions were for a long period of the highest authority. As an advocate, he took a road different from any of his great rivals. If he copied at all, he may have formed his style of pleading in some degree upon John Clerk, Lord Eldon; and his oratory partook, in certain points, of the character of his venerable father Sir Henry, who would, indeed, have made a great advocate, if he had not consecrated his energies to a yet nobler object. There was no glibness of utterance in Sir James Moncrieff, no superior readiness, no easy, graceful playing with his subject. His tongue appeared at at first unwilling to serve him. His thoughts seemed to flow heavily; but the impediment, real or apparent, only showed to more effect, when swept away before the flood of reason, of declaimed logic, of intense and almost fervid argument. His oratory exhibited no brilliancy of imagination, not the least play of fancy nor any profusion of resources. Despising the illustrations afforded by collateral or kindred topics—still more those foreign aids which so often avail the dexterous pleader—Sir James Moncrieff concentrated his whole mind and all his faculties on his immediate subject. Scattering aside the coverings which obscured it—the minor considerations which some never can get beyond—he seized the essential points with a grasp which nothing could escape. Slow, perhaps, in forming his own conclusions, when once convinced he felt that he could command the assent of others, and he wielded his weapons like a master.

"As a Judge, Lord Moncrieff sustained—perhaps surpassed—his reputation as a barrister. In the civil court his judgments were admirable for learning and sagacity; and on the bench of the criminal court his dispas-ionate weighing of evidence, his sound appreciation of the rules of law, the impressive solemnity of his charges on great occasions, carried a conviction, and gained a confidence, which the people of Scotland have not always yielded to their Judges."

The labour which Sir James Moncrieff underwent was immense, and left him little leisure for non-professional occupation. But there was one subject which deeply engrossed his mind for many years of his life. As the son of an eminent minister of the Established Church of Scotland, it was natural he should take an interest in her affairs. But his devotion to her welfare was based on higher grounds. He had thoroughly studied the doctrines of the Church for himself, and had applied all the force of his mind to their earnest consideration. His satisfaction in contemplating them was great. He became in early life a member of the Church. At a later period he attended the ministry of the late Dr. Andrew Thomson of St. George's Church, and acted as a member of his Session. For that very eminent man he cherished a strong attachment; and, when suddenly deprived of his fellowship, words cannot tell how deeply he mourned his loss. He refers to it, in his preface to Sir H. Moncrieff's posthumous volumes of sermons, as to the loss of his most able adviser. The part which Sir James Moncrieff afterwards took in ecclesiastical matters is well known. His appearance as a leader in the General Assembly will not soon be forgotten. He retired from the councils of the Church when her proceedings were questioned in the Civil Court, but he continued to act in the Session of St. George's till 1843. In that year he resigned his position as a member of that Session, and became a member of Free St. George's Church. He attended the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Candlish with great regularity, till within a few weeks of his decease, although he declined to act as an elder after the Disruption.

Sis James Moncreiff was married in the year 1808, to Ann, youngest daughter of Captain George Robertson, R. N., and sister of the late Mrs. Sumners, wife of the present Archbishop of Canterbury. Lady Moncreiff died in 1843.

Sir James has left five sons and three daughters. The eldest son, the Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff, is a clergyman of the Free Church of Scotland; and the second son, who followed his father's profession, is now the Solicitor-General for Scotland.

In consequence of the death of Lord Moncreiff, Lord Murray will remove to the Second Division of the Inner House; and should the vacant seat on the Bench be bestowed upon the Lord-Advocate, whose health, we are happy to learn, continues to improve, the Solicitor-General will be his successor. Mr. Rutherford's elevation to the Bench would also create a vacancy in the representation of the Leith burghs in Parliament.

IRELAND.

The Census.—Ireland one hundred and twenty years ago.

Whilst the labours of the census commission are now engaging public attention, it may not be uninteresting to recur to a population return made under the direction of the Irish government one hundred and twenty years ago, as illustrative of the social changes which have taken place during that comparatively brief interval. The returns now ordered, however comprehensive they may be in regard to other matters of public information, do not include denominational statistics, and in this point of view, no comparison can be instituted between them and the documents to which we are about to invite attention. In other respects, however, the population returns of the last century are not wholly uninstructive, when placed in juxtaposition with those of later periods.

In the year 1736, a short but curious pamphlet was published in Dublin under the following title:—"An Abstract of the number of Protestant and Popish families in the several coun-

ties and provinces of Ireland, taken from the Returns made by the Hearthmoney Collectors, to the Hearthmoney Office in Dublin, in the years 1732 and 1733. Those being reckoned Protestant and Popish Families, where the Heads of Families are either Protestants or Papists. With Observations." The official data supplied by this publication are, of course, considerably more valuable than the author's own criticisms, although from the latter it is evident that the philosophy of population was not wholly an "occult science" in this country before the age of Malthus. Premising that the statement in the titlepage, as including the year 1733, is not strictly correct, the official returns having been made up only to the end of 1732, we copy the following curious details in regard to the several counties of Ulster:—

Counties.	Protestant Families.	Popish Families.	Proportion of Protestant to Popish Families.
Antrim,	14,899	3,461	as 4¼ to 1
Down,	14060	5,210	as 3 to 1
Ardmagh,	6,064	3,279	as 2 to 1
Donegal,	5,643	4,144	as 11 to 8
Tyrone,	5,587	6,123	near equal
Derry,	8,751	2,782	above 3 to 1
Fermanagh,	2,913	2,127	near 3 to 2
Monaghan,	2,838	5,096	near 3 to 5
Cavan,	1,969	6,237	near 1 to 3
Total,	62,624	38,459	above 3 to 3

The total returns from the other provinces are the following—viz,—Leinster, 25,241 Protestant families; 92,434 Roman Catholic ditto—relative proportions, as 1 to 3 3-5ths. Munster, 13,337 Protestant families; 106,407 Roman Catholic ditto—proportion, as 1 to 8. Connaught, 4,299 Protestant families; 44,101 Roman Catholic ditto—proportion, as 1 to 10. The general return for the whole kingdom present the following results:—Protestant families, 105,501; Roman Catholic families, 281,401; total of both, 386,902—proportion as 3 to 8. These returns, it is stated, did not include soldiers and their families, nor residents in colleges, hospitals, poor-houses, nor in "certificate-houses"—that is, in houses exempted from the payment of hearth-money, on the ground of poverty, and of this class the total number was estimated at more than 2,000. At the period referred to, the army in Ireland amounted to 12,000 men, together with their families, and, after making all reasonable allowances, the author of the pamphlet now before us estimates the total population of Ireland, in the year 1732, as having been "very near two millions of inhabitants." On the subject of denominational statistics, our author has the following rather curious remarks:—

"It appears," says he, "by the abstract, that there are 105,501 Protestant families and 281,401 Popish families in the kingdom, which are in proportion to one another as 3 to 8—that is, supposing the whole to be divided into 11 parts, the Protestants make three of them and the Papists eight."

"If we take into the account the 12,000 soldiers and their families, and all those who live in colleges, hospitals, and poor-houses, and many servants from Great Britain, who have settled among us, who are all Protestants, and not included in the number of Protestant families before mentioned, and reckon them equal to 7,060 families, as we may reasonably do, and add them to the said 105,501 families, then the number of Protestant families being 112,561, will be in proportion to the Popish families exactly as one to two and a-half."—(Page 9.)

In another passage our author says—

"This abstract confirms another sort of computation made use of to show that there are *not* three Papists to one Protestant in Ireland, which computation was grounded on the following suppositions, which are generally allowed to be true:—

"1st. That the province of Ulster contains more than the fourth part of the inhabitants of the kingdom."

"2d. That there are as many Protestants in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, as there are Papists in Ulster; and, therefore, supposing all in Ulster to be Protestants, and all in the other three provinces to be Papists, the consequence must be, that there are not three Papists to one Protestant. Now, it appears by the abstract that Ulster contains more than a fourth part of the families of the whole kingdom, and that the Protestants of the other three provinces are more in number than the Papists in Ulster, and consequently the Protestants must be more than a fourth part of the whole."—(Page 12.)

The abstract referred to, the author tells us, was originally "published for the satisfaction of those who are curious in political arithmetic, which has been often of service to rectify mistakes;" and for this object it is specially adapted in a variety of respects. At the period to which reference is now made, the penal laws were in full vigour, and were more or less continued during nearly a century afterwards; and yet their actual effect has been the direct contrary of that which statesmen had reckoned upon. Legislation of this kind has, in truth, neither repressed Popery nor augmented the numerical strength of Protestantism in Ireland; and, consequently, if any beneficial result in this direction is ever to be obtained, agencies far different from those of legal coercion must be employed.

The Irish Immigration.—Close upon 10,000 of the very poorest and most destitute class of the Irish peasantry have arrived in London within the last fortnight from Cork and the ports tributary thereto. It appears that they are carried from Cork—an extreme port from London, at least three days' journey—at a shilling a head. Each pauper, if we may use the term, receives half-a-crown for leaving his native soil, the miserable fare being also paid by the givers of the sum in question, who are agents in the hands of the landlords, whose laudable object, no doubt, is to lower his poor rates at the expense of the Londoners. This trick was most extensively carried out in the year of famine, but Liverpool was then the port made for. The unfortunate passengers were imported into England at a shilling a head, and the rate-prayers of Liverpool had to pay half-a-crown to send them back; so that the steam-packet company made a pretty thing of the affair. It is not at all unlikely that the native Irish will form during the Grand Exhibition no inconsiderable item under the head of strangers. It is heart-rending to observe the treatment which these wretched creatures receive on board the steam vessels. Those who have not observed it can form but a poor idea of the reality.—*Derry Standard.*

— *How Priests Lecture.*—We are informed by the *Ballina Chronicle* that, on Monday night last, Priest Malone "unmercifully whipped" two girls for attending the Presbyterian school of that town. Surely this is an off-handed system of making people understand what is the extent of their crime. The *Chronicle* asks why the Government authorities will not step in and put a stop to such proceedings? Indeed it is time that every one of the sacerdotal floggers should be made amenable to the laws. The same paper says that the Killala board of guardians passed a resolution, praying the commissioners to dismiss the workhouse chaplain for his recent interference with the election of guardians.

Wonderful Leap by a Patient in Fever.—On Monday last a fever patient in the Armagh Poor-House broke through the hospital window and escaped from the premises in a most extraordinary manner. By superhuman exertion, he leaped on the top of the surrounding wall, which is more than ten feet high, where he took off his shirt,—the only garment he had on,—and sprung across the mill race, a distance of twenty-one feet, to the opposite bank; he then proceeded across the country in a direct line to Loughgall, to which he belonged,—a distance of four miles, closely pursued by the master and porter of the work-house. The speed at which the man went was surprising; he took hedges and ditches flying, and never fell; he had to cross the Ulster Railway at a place where the bank was most difficult to approach. Near Loughgall, he halted at the house of an acquaintance, and, after terrifying the people nearly out of their senses, told them that he was running for his life, as he had just seen the doctor in the poor house cutting up a living man, that he was next in turn, and had to run for safety. The unfortunate man was overtaken in the street of Loughgall by the parties in pursuit, and, by the kind assistance of Dr. Leaper of the Dispensary, he was secured and covered with blankets. The patient was safely brought back to Armagh the same night, and he still remains in a most dangerous state.—*Ulster Gazette.*

— Lord Viscount Gough has got possession of the princely mansion and its lands of Killymoon, one of the first residences in the County of Tyrone. His Lordship paid £91,000. It yields £4,500 a year. Some time since the timber alone would yield £20,000.

— The vacant chair of midwifery in the Dublin School of Medicine was, on Saturday last, filled by the unanimous election of John Ringland, Esq., Bachelor of Arts and Medicine, of the University of Dublin. J. Barker, Esq., A.B., M.B., licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, was at the same time unanimously elected to the chair of Chemistry.

AMERICA.

From Washington we learn that the Senate closed its extra session, *sine die*, on the 14th instant. Previously, various diplomatic nominations were confirmed, but no public business of moment was transacted. From the proceedings we extract the following resolution of Congress relative to Kossuth:—

"A resolution for the relief of Louis Kossuth and his associates, exiles from Hungary. Whereas the people of the United States sincerely sympathise with the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth and his associates, and fully appreciate the magnanimous conduct of the Turkish Government in receiving and treating those noble exiles with kindness and hospitality; and whereas, if it be the wish of these exiles to emigrate to the United States, and the will of the Sultan to permit them to leave his dominions, therefore, *resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, that the President of the United States be and he hereby is requested to authorise the employment of some one of the public vessels which may be now cruising to the Mediterranean to receive, and convey to the United

States, the said Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity. Approved March, 3, 1851."

— *The Largest Church in the United States.*—At the dedication of a new Presbyterian Church at Nicholasville, Ky., the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge delivered the usual sermon, and in the course of its delivery stated, what is perhaps not generally known, viz.: that the Presbyterian Church is the largest denomination numerically in the United States. In this estimate all who hold the Presbyterian order and doctrine were included. The Doctor made this statement not, as he affirmed, in the way of boasting, but to show the high *mission* with which the Presbyterian Church was invested,—that where much was given much was required.—*New York Observer.*

— The circulation of the *American Messenger*, the monthly newspaper of the American Tract Society, is 186,000 in English, and about 15,000 in German; in all more than 200,000.

— *Overland Arrival of Tea from China at New York.*—The *Empire City* brought to this city, on Saturday, a small chest of tea, which was only *sixty-nine* days on the route, from Shanghai, China. It reached San Francisco in thirty-four days, and this city in thirty-five more. It was brought from San Francisco by Gregory's Express, and is intended as a present for the President.—*New York Tribune.*

A Pleasant Occurrence.—Mr. B., a merchant, now residing in Philadelphia, who formerly lived in rather an extravagant style, was in the habit, every Monday morning of giving his wife a certain sum of money, for the table and her household expenses for the week; he never mentioned his business to his wife, and she, deeming him sufficiently capable of attending to his own affairs, never inquired into them. About five years after their marriage, through some slight mismanagement, and the rascality of his confidential clerk, Mr. B. suddenly broke, and his fall was mentioned "sympathizingly" on 'change, and, like all such matters, there all sympathy ended. The merchant kept the affair a secret, and the first intimation his lady had of it was a news paragraph in the *Ledger*. Shortly after dinner was over, on the discovery of the startling fact, Mrs. B. requested her husband to remain in the parlour a few moments, as she had something to say to him. She then left the room, hurried up stairs, and shortly after returned with a splendidly bound Bible in her hand. Handing it to her husband, she said—George, the day after our marriage you gave me this precious book as a token of your love, and as a precious fountain to look to in the day of trouble. Its pages have been precious to me; and as your brow looks sad to-day, I now return it to you, that you may glean from it some consolation in the hour of gloom.—She then left the room. The merchant opened the book carelessly, and a bank bill fell out. He picked it up and glanced at its face—it was a ten dollar bill. He opened the book again, and another note of the same amount was before him. He opened it at the first page, and continued to find an X between every two leaves, till he arrived at the commencement of the Book of Revelations. He was saved—could commence business; and had a capital of 3,000 dollars to begin with. He rang the bell; a servant appeared.—"Request your mistress to come to me immediately," said the merchant. The lady obeyed, entering the room with something between a tear and a smile.—"Kate, Kate! where did you procure all this money?" "This is the weekly saving of our household expenses for the last five years," was the modest reply. "Every week I put ten out of the twenty dollars you gave me into our Bible bank, that, when a day of trouble came upon us, we should have something to save us from the wolf." "But why put it in the Bible, Kate?" Because it is a good bank, one which will never break," replied the lady. "You are an angel, Kate!" cried her delighted husband, clasping her to his heart. And so she is. Does any one doubt it?—There are thousands of such angels, despite the railings of miserable, women-slandering bachelors.

— *A Governor's Bible.*—The Governor of Texas, in a recent proclamation for thanksgiving, gives a Scriptural quotation which will be new to our readers:—"In the beautiful and expressive language of the Bible, '*The winter of our discontent*' is gone."

Extracts.

A Way in which Young Ladies may be Useful.—The late venerable Dr. Miller of Princeton once remarked to a lady that most persons are too apt to wait for great occasions for doing good; that some ladies think that everything really useful must be done in societies and associations; while others felt as if there was nothing left for them to do. But there was one way, he said, in which every young woman might make herself useful; and that was to visit aged persons and invalids in her immediate neighbourhood, for the purpose of reading to them. An occasional hour thus spent, might be greatly blessed both to the listener and the reader, and a great amount of happiness thus secured. He spoke feelingly of the fact, that the comfort of aged people, by entertaining their minds, was too often overlooked, even where every attention was paid to the wants of the outward man. This was true, too, of many an invalid, who was compelled to spend long and weary hours in solitude.

Geology.—Astronomy had been unable to establish the plurality of habitable worlds throughout space, however favourite a subject of conjecture and speculation; but geology, although it cannot prove that other planets are peopled with appropriate races of living beings, has demonstrated the truth of conclusions scarcely less wonderful,—the existence on our own planet of so many habitable surfaces, or worlds as they have been called, each distinct in time, and peopled with its peculiar races of aquatic and terrestrial beings. The proofs now accumulated of the close analogy between extinct and recent species are such as to leave no doubt on the mind that the same harmony of parts and beauty of contrivance which we admire in the living creation, has equally characterised the organic world at remote periods. Thus as we increase our knowledge of the inexhaustible variety displayed in living nature, and admire the infinite wisdom and power which it displays, our admiration is multiplied by the reflection, that it is only the last of a great series of pre-existing creations, of which we cannot estimate the number or limit in times past.—*Lyell's Manual of Elementary Geology.*

The Sponge Trade of the Bahamas.—In a recent number of the *Guardian*, a newspaper published at Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, we find the following account of the sponge trade in those islands:—The rapid strides made in sponging within the Bahamas, since the year 1847, appears almost incredible. Although the trade has been carried on for years, a Mr. Hayman was the first, we believe, who gave it an impetus. Since then others have embarked in it, and sponge has now become one of our staple products. From Bay Street to Thomson's-folly vast quantities of sponge may be seen covering fences, yards, and housetops, where it is left to dry, after having been previously buried (in order to kill the zoophyte which inhabits it) and washed. It is afterwards divested of the fragments of rock which adhere to it, pressed, and packed in bales, averaging 300 lbs. weight each, for the London market, where it is manufactured into cloth hats, &c, and converted to many useful purposes. We are informed that it has recently become the medium for applying poultices to wounds, instead of cloth. In order to give our readers an idea of importance of the sponge trade, we have gathered the following statistics from a gentleman engaged in shipping large quantities:—"From the 1st January to the 30th June of last year, there were exported nearly 1000 bales of sponge, of the value of at least $25 each—$25,000. On the 1st of January, a very small stock of sponge was on hand, while on the 30th June every dealer in this article had a large stock; therefore, as it is a cash article, there must have been paid to the crews employed in this trade at least $40,000.

ORIENTAL BANK.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts, payable on demand	2½	per cent per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice	3	" "
On ditto at 3 " "	4	" "

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills	7	per ct. per ann.
" Commercial Bills (Not exceeding 3 months)	10	" "
" Loans on Government Notes (Not exceeding 3 months)	9	" "
" " Goods, &c (Not exceeding 3 months)	10	" "

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" " 3 " "	" 1s. 11¾d.	"
" " 2 " "	" 1s. 11¾d.	"
" " 1 " "	" 1s. 11¾d.	"
" " 1 day's "	" 1s. 11¾d.	"
" Ireland 1 " "	" 1s. 11¾d.	"
" Scotland 1 " "		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		

N.B.—The Bank does not draw *at six months' sight* for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, *except at one day's sight.* No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, *by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent *being paid.*

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Oriental Bank Bombay*," and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order :—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *Sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities ..... ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th May 1851.

Commercial.

EXCHANGE.

London	6 months' sight 2s. 1d.	Nominal.
Document Bill	2s. 1⅛d.	„
Bank Rates	No quotation.	
Ditto	3 months' sight 2s. 0⅞d.	
Ditto	2 ditto 2s. 0⅞d.	
Ditto	1 ditto 2s. 0⅞d.	
Calcutta	60 days' sight 98.	
Ditto	30 ditto 98¼.	
Ditto	Sight 99.	
Madras	30 days' No quotation.	
Ditto	Sight No quotation.	
China	60 days' 215	

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To London	£3. 0s. 0d.
To Liverpool	£2. 12s. 6d. @ £3. 0s. 0d.
To Clyde	£3. 0s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 11¼. per Candy.
To Calcutta Salt	Rs. 275 per Rass.

BANK &c. SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	1000	6 per ct.	19½ pm.
Oriental Bank	„	500	7 do.	17 Disct.
Commercial Bank	„	500	7 do.	14 „
Agra Bank	„	500	8 do.	2 „
Apollo Press Co.	„	12,500	1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 14,700
Colaba ditto	„	7,000	1,500 do	14,200
Colaba Land Co.	„	10,000	420 do	7,000
Bombay S. Navigation Co.	„	500	None 55 p. c. dis.	
Great Ind. Pen. Railway Co.	„	19.1.5.	No quotation.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5	₱ Ct.	Transfer Loan	Rs. 111		₱ 100 Siccas
5	„	Loan 1825-26	„ 107		₱ 100 „
5	„	Loan 1829-30	„ 107		₱ 100 „
5	„	Loan 1841-42	„ 2½	p. ct. prem.	₱ 100 Co.'s
4	„	Loan 1832-33	„ 93		₹ 100 Siccas 2½d
4	„	Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43	„ 93½		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10.	8 as. each
Bank of England Notes	„	10.	4 as. per £
Spanish Dollars	„	220½	per 100$
German Crowns	„	212	„
Sycee Silver	„	104⅜ to 104¼	p. 100 Tolas
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	„	16. 5	as. per Tola
Gold Ingots, according to touch	„	15. 14	as. „

Military.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1851.

No. 246 of 1851.—Assistant Surgeon C. C. Mead, Assistant in the European General Hospital, is directed to perform the duties of Assistant-Garrison Surgeon, in addition to his own, as a temporary measure.

Bombay Castle, 29th April 1851.

No. 249 of 1851.—Lieutenant W. T. Johnson, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, vice Dennis resigned.

No. 250 of 1851.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Maut, of the Invalid Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 251 of 1851.—Captain T. Eyre, Paymaster, N. D. A., is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 31st May next, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs, Major Stiles, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, performing his duties on Captain Eyre's responsibility.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1851.

No. 252 of 1851.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have granted extension of leave for the period of six months to the undermentioned Officers; viz :—

Major Thomas Gidley,
Assistant Surgeon A. T. Anderson, M. D.
Assistant P. Cruickshank,
Assistant G. R. Nuttall.

No. 253 of 1851.—Captain J. J. F. Cruickshank, acting Executive Engineer, Dharwar Division, is confirmed in that appointment from the 3d instant, the date of Captain Munbee's departure, Captain E. Wemyss, Acting Executive Engineer, Middle Scinde Division, is confirmed in that appointment.

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1851.

No. 254 of 1851.—The leave of Egypt, granted to Lieutenant R. W. D'Arcy, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, on the 9th December last, is commuted into a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the Regulations, from the date of his departure from Bombay.

No. 255 of 1851.—Lieutenant D. J. P. Campbell, of the 7th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 256 of 1851.—Lieutenant R. M. S. Annesley, of the 65th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for two years to proceed to China and New South Wales, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1851.

No. 257 of 1851.—Captain E. M. McGregor, of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 258 of 1851.—The undermentioned document will be forwarded to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the next Overland Mail.

Second Supplementary General Roll, for the Quarter ending the 31st January last, of Remittances to Europe of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1851.

No. 259 of 1851.—With reference to G. O. No. 245, dated 26th ultimo, Surgeon General J. A. Sinclair, is granted a further extension of leave to remain at the Mahableshwur Hills, on private affairs, from the 1st to the 31st May.

No. 260 of 1851.—An order by Brigadier W. D. Robertson, dated Rajcote, 25th March, directing Brevet Major T. E. Cotgrave, the next Senior Artillery Officer to assume Command of the Artillery in the Northern Division, from the 23rd of that month, the date of departure of Major Rowland, for Nusseerabad on special date is confirmed.

No. 261 of 1851.—The following Native promotions are made :—

Regiment of Artillery.—Golundauze.

Jemedar Shaik Ibrahim Gosalker to be Subedar, and Havildar Bhowanee Deen to be Jemedar, in succession to Sunker Sing, pensioned ... ... } *Date of Rank.* 1st January 1851.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1851.

No. 262 of 1851.—Captain Schneider, 2nd Grenadiers, has been appointed to act as Assistant Enam Commissioner, during the employment of Captain Cowper on Regimental duty, or until further orders.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th Avril 1851.

No. 43 of 1851.—Lieutenant Edmund Peevor is allowed a furlough to Europe, on Medical certificate, from the 2nd July 1849, the date on which he took his departure from Aden.

Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1851.

No. 44 of 1851.—Mr. C. J. D. Cole, Clerk, Indian Navy, returned to his duty on the 8th November 1850, by the Steamer "Feroze," with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Mr. Henry Charles Carey, Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived on the 26th April 1851, by the ship "Emperor."

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1851.

No. 45 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Commodore S. Lushington, Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Mr. A. Harrison, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, from the "Medusa," to the Queen," as Acting Master, on the 1st April 1851, vice Mr. Keys, transferred to the "Hastings."

Mr. Kennelly, Acting 2nd Class Master, from the "Comet, to the "Feroze" as Acting Master, on the 1st April 1851.

Commander Gardner, from the shore, to the "Acbar," from the 5th April 1851.

Lieutenant Draper, from the "Acbar," to the Command of the "Berenice," from the 5th April 1851.

Mr. Fenner Acting Master, of the "Berenice," to Command the Steam-vessel "Falkland," from the 5th April 1851.

Mr. Cookson, Mate, of the "Acbar," to be Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 30th March 1851, vice Mr. Taylor, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master sick.

By Commander R. Ethersey, I. N., Commanding the Indus Flotilla.

The undermentioned Officers of the Indus Flotilla, proceeding on duty up the River Indus, to be accomodated with a passage on board the "Meanee," at the Acting Master's Table :—

Commander Ethersey I. N., from 23rd to 27th January, and 19th February to 9th March 1851.

Lieutenant Grounds, I. N., from 25th to 26th January 1851.

Mr. J. W. Barnes, Acting Clerk, from 25th to 27th January, and from 27th February to 9th March 1851.

By Captain J. P. Sanders, Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden.

Lieutenant Peevor, of the "Euphrates," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from 28th June to 2nd July 1849.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1851.

Under the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel J. Outram C. B., on the 9th ultimo, that Officer delivered over charge on the 20th idem of the office of Resident at Baroda to his Assistant, Lieutenant M. Battye.

Captain G. Fulljames, Commandant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, resumed charge of that appointment on the 18th ultimo.

Mr. W. Turquand delivered over charge of the Poona Duftur to Captain M. F. Gordon, Assistant Enam Commissioner, on the 30th ultimo.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. Black, 3rd Assistant to

the Political Agent in Katteewar, under date the 23rd ultimo, is extended to the date of his arrival at his Station, under Section XII. of the Absentee Regulations.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, *Chief Secretary.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1851.

Mr. A. K. Forbes to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. E. P. Down to be Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1851.

Mr. A. D. Robertson, Deputy Collector of Customs at the Presidency, is allowed leave of absence for about a week, under Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1851.

Mr. Charles George Prendergast, has been appointed Collector and Magistrate of Broach.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1851.

Mr. H. P. Malet, Collector of Tanna, assumed charge of his Office on the 28th ultimo.

Mr. W. S. Price, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Southern Mahratta Country, is allowed leave of absence for eight days, to visit Dharwar, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. G. B. Seton Karr, Acting Collector of Poona, has been permitted to proceed on duty into the Districts of his Collectorate, from the 11th ultimo.

Mr. R. Spooner, of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to remain on duty in the Districts of his Collectorate, till the close of the present season.

Mr. J. F. Armstrong, Acting 2nd Assistant Collector of Tanna, is placed in permanent charge of the Districts of Kullian, Tullajee, Nusrapore, and Moorbaur.

Mr. H. P. Malet, Collector of Tanna, is allowed to proceed on duty into the Districts of his Collectorate.

Mr. E. D. Neave, Civil Service, to be an Assistant under the Commissioner at Sattara, whilst prosecuting his studies in the Mahratta language.

Mr. A. D. Robertson, Deputy Collector of Customs at the Presidency, having this day returned to his duties, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 3rd instant is cancelled.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett has been confirmed in the appointment of Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division, from the date of Mr. Townsend's departure to Europe.

Mr. J. M. Davies has been confirmed in the appointment of Collector of Surat, from the date of Mr. Townsend's departure to Europe.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, *Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1851.

Mr. J. Gibbs to be assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, and Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

Atmaram Cassinath, Hindoo Law Officer of the Adawlut at Rutnagherry, to be Hindoo Law Officer of the Adawlut at Tannah.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1851.

Govind Narrayen, Hindoo Law Officer of the Poona Adawlut, to be Hindoo Law Officer of the Sudder Adawlut.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1851.

The Hon'ble A. Bell, Esquire, to be Chief Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. J. Warden, Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, to be Judicial Commissioner for the Deckan and Candeish, from the date on which the Honorable Mr. Bell took his seat as a Member of Council.

Mr. M. Larken, Registrar of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, to officiate temporarily as a Judge of that Court, continuing to superintend the duties of the Registrar's Office.

Captain W. J. Morris, Commanding the Bheel Corps in Kandeish, is allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, for one month, to proceed to Poona and Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

The leave of absence granted on the 2nd ultimo to Mr. H. Newton, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona is to commence from the 19th instead, of 15th ultimo.

Rughoonath Ramchunder Purvalch, to be Hindoo Law Officer of the Dharwar Adawlut.

Moreshwur bin Anunt, Shastree, to be Hindoo Law Officer of the Rutnagherry Adawlut.

1st Hospital Assistant Jan Mahomed, on general duty in Scinde, is attached to the Jail Hospital at Hyderabad, to fill a vacancy.

2nd Hospital Assistant Nazareth, of the Ghaut Police Corps, is allowed leave to proceed to Goa, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent from his duties for a period of six months, on that account; and 1st Hospital Assistant Hurry Sing is attached to that Corps for the performance of his duties, as a temporary measure.

Venayek Luximon Shastree, Hindoo Law Officer of the Dharwar Adawlut, to be Hindoo Law Officer of the Poona Adawlut.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1851.

Assistant Surgeon Johnston, at present Acting Superintendent of Vaccination in the Concan, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 11th instant, to enable him to appear before the Examination Committee which will assemble on the 10th idem.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1851.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft delivered over charge of the General Post Office to his Deputy on the 3rd instant.

Assistant Surgeon Peet, of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and Superintendent of Vaccination, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st instant to the 1st proximo, to proceed to Mahableshwur on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

(From the Bombay Government Gazette.

NOTIFICATION.

POONA COLLEGE.

The Board of Education, having carefully considered the expediency of amalgamating the Sanskrit College and English School at Poona into one Institution, to be called the POONA COLLEGE, hereby give notice, that the following Rules have received the sanction of Government. The College will open on Monday, the 2nd of June next.

Rules of the Poona College.

1. The College shall be open to all classes, under the restrictions, as to payment and examination, hereinafter mentioned, and shall be under the control of a Principal, assisted by a Council of Professors.

2. The College shall contain the following Departments, viz:—
   1. A Vernacular Department.
   2. An English ditto.
   3. A Sanskrit ditto.
   4. A Normal ditto.

and shall be divided into two divisions, viz. the Upper or College Division, and the Lower or School Division.

3. It shall be imperative on *all* the Students of the College to study Mahrati in the Vernacular Department, but it shall be optional with the Students of the English Department to study in the Sanskrit, and with those of the Sanskrit to study in the English Department.

4. The course of instruction in the 1st, or Vernacular Department, shall be such as may give the Students a critical knowledge of their mother tongue, and shall comprise all the branches of learning which can be communicated through it. The 2nd, or English Department, shall comprehend two classes of Students, viz. those who may wish to study English without combining it with Sanskrit, and those who may wish to study it in combination with that language. The 3rd, or Sanskrit Department, shall likewise contain two classes of Students, viz. those to whom it will be the chief object, and those who will study it in combination with English. The 4th, or Normal Department, shall be for the training of a class of Students in the art of teaching, to fit them to be Schoolmasters.

5. The Principal of the College shall be charged with the general supervision of all Departments, and with the direction and superintendence of translations. If not charged with the direction of translations, he shall take one particular branch of instruction.

6. Candidates for admission into the College must have a competent knowledge of their Vernacular language, be able to write correctly the current hand in which business is transacted, and must know the common rules of Arithmetic.

7. FEES. Students in the College Division, during their first year, will be required to pay a monthly fee of one Rupee. In subsequent years they will pay two Rupees. Students in the School Division, being the sons of the Native Gentry, or of parents able to afford it, will pay a monthly fee of one Rupee. All other Students will pay half a Rupee, excepting where poverty is combined with more than ordinary ability, in which case admission will be free.

8. For the sake of affording the means of Education of a higher order to the numerous class of poor Brahmins in the Deccan and Concan, fifty stipends of three classes, viz. ten at 6 Rs., twenty at 4 Rs., and twenty at 3 Rs., shall be attached to the Poona College. These must be invariably given to boys of good abilities, (their abilities to be ascertained by examination,) whose parents cannot afford to pay for their education. These stipends may be held for ten years, but subject to periodical Examinations. *These Foundation Scholars will be required to study Sanskrit, the Vernacular, and English.*

9. To promote the cultivation of the Vernacular language, there shall be attached to the College four Translation Exhibitions, of the value of 40 Rs. monthly each. The holders of them will be required to employ a part of each day in teaching, under the direction of the Principal, and to give the remainder of their time to the translation of useful works into Mahrathi, or to the composition of original works in it. The Exhibitions may be held for five years, subject to periodical Examinations.

10. To carry out the great object of training a body of superior Schoolmasters, there shall be attached to the College twenty Normal Scholarships of two classes, (ten at 5 Rs. and ten at 4 Rs.) These shall be held by young men under training as Schoolmasters. They shall be open to all classes of Natives.

11. For the preservation and cultivation of the Sanskrit language, ten Scholarships shall be attached to the Sanskrit Department, to be held by poor Brahmin youths of good abilities, who shall study Sanskrit in combination with the Vernacular. These Scholarships shall be five at 5 Rs., and five at 3 Rs. a month. They may be held for eight years, subject to periodical Examinations.

12. The present English Department of the Poona College and the present Government English School shall form the basis of the English Department of the new College.

13. The Sanskrit Department of the present Poona College shall form the basis of the Sanskrit Department of the new College, subject to such modification as the Board of Education shall direct from time to time.

14. All gratuities to Students, on the completion of their studies, shall cease from the establishment of the new College.

By Order of the Board of Education,
M. STOVELL, Secretary.

Board of Education, Bombay, 6th May 1851.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

2nd May.—Ship *James White*, B. Turner, Master, from Hull, 20th December 1850. Passenger.—Master Dentoh.

" " Barque *Royalist*, D. R. Ken, Master, from Glasgow, 7th December 1850.

" " Barque *Triad*, J. W. Minter, Master, from Liverpool 18th December 1850.

" " Brig *Freak*, Golaum Mahomed, Nacoda, from Calcutta, 5th March.

" " P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Pacha*, F. McQueen Master from England 19th December 1850. Singapore 10th April, Penang 17th April, and Point de Gale, 25th April 1851. Passengers.—Commander's Family.

4th " Ship *Bilton*, Thomas Hood, Master, from Swansea, 8th December 1850.

" " Steamer *Phlox*, F. M. Eliis, Master, from Surat, 3rd May. Passengers.—Mrs. Clarkson; Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, and four children; C. Jackie Esq. C. S.;—2nd class: Mr. Curtis, and one hundered and sixteen, Natives, deck.

" " H. C. Steam Packet *Ajdaha*, W. C. Barker, Master, from Suez, 20th April, at 9 P. M. and Aden 26th, at 11h. 55m. P. M. Passengers.—Mrs. MacLeod and Child with Native servant; Dr. Holland, Cadet; Mr. Arthur, Bombay Civil Service; Mr. Wardley, Merchant; Revd. Robert Nesbit. *Second Class from Suez.*—Revd. J. L. Defonso; Revd. Duarte; Revd. Leonardo; Mr. Foster. *1st Class from Aden.*—Mahomed Hussain Sheerazee and

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on 28 February, 2020

Lady and child and 4 Servants; Merwanjee Sorabjee and Servant. *Second Class from Aden.*—Revd. Juvanal; Burjorjee Sorabjee; Govindjee; 2 Government Passengers.

5th „ Dutch Barque *General Chasse*, J. Rehling Master, from Muscat 27th April. Passengers.—Mrs. Anderson, and eighty-one Natives.

6th „ French Barque *George Cuvier*, H. Brousse, Master, from Bordeaux, 7th November 1850, and Alleppee 12th April.

„ „ Ship *Futta Salam*, A. J. Morrison, Master, from Calcutta 25th March. Passengers.—Mrs. Morrison, and two children; and two natives, deck.

„ „ Steamer *S.r J. R. Carnac*, G. M. Beyts, Master, from Surat yesterday at 5 P. M. Passengers.—N. B. Leech, Esq.; Mr. Wambs, C. S.; Mr. Smith; and a number of natives.

7th „ American Ship *Memnon*, J. R. Gordon Master, from Canton 20th March.

„ „ Ship *Grace Mc Voe*, N. Mc. Donnell Master, from Clyde 23rd November 1850.

„ „ Barque *Lord Sidmouth*, G. Row Master, from Port Glasgow 2nd January.

„ „ B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Surat*, P. Duverger Master, from Kurrachee 3rd May. Passengers.—Colonel Phillips; Captain S. Parr; Captain Anderson; Lieutenant Jamieson; Dr. Greirson; Mr. McLeod; Mr. Coles; and twenty-four natives.

DEPARTURES.

2nd May.—Ship *Mary Anne*, T. Norman, Master, to Cannanore, Alleppee, and Calcutta. Passengers.—Mrs. T. Norman, one Female, and twenty eight Natives.

„ „ Ship *Bolton*, J. H. Young, Master, to London. Passengers.—Mrs. Wilkinson, and a child.

3rd „ H. C. Steam Packet *Victoria*, Lieutenant J. Rennie, Master, to Suez. Passengers.—E. H. Townsend, Esq.; The Hon'ble J. P. Willoughby; Mrs. Knowles and a child of Major Creagh; Mrs. Morris; Mrs. Stewart; A. Lady and three Children; with two servants, one European and one native; Brigadier W. J. Beatson; and a Native Servant; Mrs. W. M. Bredie; Lieut. W. F. Gordon, to Aden; Mrs. McGregor and an infant with a Native Servant; Captain McGregor; Captain A. Morris; Lieut. Col. G. J. Mant; and a European Seavant; Ensign Anderson; Lieutenant, Wallace, Lieut. D. J. P. Campbell; Lieut. Tillbook; A. W. Ravenscoft, Esq.; J. Landon Esq.; J. C. Stewart, Esq.; Lieut. J. P. Winfield; Assistant Surgeon G. J. McKenzie; Lieut. W. P. Hurst: S. Simpson Esq.; Captain Annerley. *2nd Class.*—Mr. J. Hundson; Comroodeen Tyabjee and a Native Servant; Dewjee Damjee and a Native Servant; Moorarjee Hurjeevan, to Aden; Mr. Turney; M. L. D. Oranellas; Mr. J. J. Walter; Shabate Tye Antavee. Lieutenant Warden.

„ „ Ship *Sagef*, W. C. Ingrin, Master, to Canton in China.

4th „ Ship *Khusrovee*, C. S. Leishwager, Master, to Singapore and Siam. Passengers.—Fifteen Natives.

5th „ Steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, J. Clark Master, to Surat. Passengers.—One hundred and one Natives.

„ „ B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Bombay*, N. W. Haselwood Master, to Cochin. Passengers.—Lieutenant Coast; Mr. Drummond, and twenty Natives.

„ „ Ship *Swithamby*, J. Jennings Master to Canton in China.

6th „ Ship *Sir Bevois*, W. H. Lawton, Master, to Canton in China.

„ „ Ship *Adam Lodge*, A. Johnson, Master, to Liverpool.

„ „ Ship *Shah Allum*, J. L. Wadge, Master, to Cumsingmoon, Hongkong in China.

7th „ B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Dwarka*, F. Banks Master, to Kurrachee. Passengers.—Lieutenant Jardine; Revd. Mr. Schreiber; Lieutenant Hawkins, and fifty natives.

„ Steamer *Pillox*, F. M. Ellis, Master, to Surat. Passengers.—Ninety-nine natives.

„ „ Ship *Panama*, T. J. Thomas Master, to China.

„ „ Ship *Chippewa*, J. Banlay Master, to Canton in China.

„ „ Ship *Arab*, S. Simpson Master, to Liverpool.

8th „ H Company's Steamer *Meduza*, S. B. King, Master, to Urney.

„ „ Schooner *Futtel Wahab*, Syed Hoosun, Nacoda, to Colombo and Singapore.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.—At Middle Colabah, on the 5th May, Mrs. Frederick Sidney Boulton, of a daughter.

At Belgaum, on the 3rd April, the lady of Captain J. D. Leckie, 22nd Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—On the 3rd May, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Lieutenant J. Mungavin, Superintendent of Roads Peinth States, to Miss M. Ross.

On Wednesday, the 7th Instant, at the Cathedral, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon Keays, William Frith, Esq., to Elizabeth, relict of the late H. H. Ager, Esq.

DEATHS.—At Kalbadvie, on the night of the 23rd April, after a lingering illness of 23 days, Helen Eliza, the infant daughter of Mr. W. Kinchella, aged 1 year 4 months and 17 days, deeply regretted by her relatives and friends.

At Poona, on the 23rd instant, George Nesbitt, Private in the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, aged 23 years.

At Belgaum on the 22nd April, the infant child of Mrs. F. W. Channing, aged two months and 17 days.

At Belgaum, on the 25th April, Mrs. Jane Sophia Mills, aged 25 years, relict of Capt D. E. Mills, of the 19th Regt. N. I., after a long and painful illness of five months, which she bore with christian fortitude. Through her meekness and kindness she endeared herself to all that know her, and besides her numerous friends, she has left a disconsolate mother to bewail her loss.

At Nassik, on Tuesday the 29th April, of small pox, Adam Campbell, Esq., Acting Sub Collector.

At his residence in the Fort, on the night of Friday the 2nd Instant Mr. John Houghland, aged 45 years—the deceased had been employed in the office of the Accountant General for nearly thirty years.

On the 7th Instant, at Tardeo, Emily Leonora, the infant daughter of Commander C. D. Campbell, I. N., aged 10 months.

At Girgaum, on Wednesday the 7th instant, at 4 P. M., Julia Louisa, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Lafrenais, aged 15 months and four days.

THE Mid-Monthly Overland Mail, *Viâ Marseilles* and *Southampton* will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th, (instead of the 17th) Instan', at 3 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open (except for prepaid letters *via Southampton*) until 5 o'clock P. M., under the usual terms.

W. BLOWERS,
Acting Post Master General.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 7th May 1851.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON 1ST JUNE.

THE Fine Teak-built Ship "GILMORE" 500 Tons, W. MAW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged—

Has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application.

For Freight or Passage apply to Captain MAW, or at the office of

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th May, 1851.

MR. DUNLOP has the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of the following sums on account of the *Guardian*.—

May 1st. Lieut. Col. Scott, Kurrachee.....Rs. 8 0 0
„ Mr. John Vitters..... „ 15 0 0

Bombay 8th May, 1851.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

THE Property of a Gentleman leaving for England.

Best plated with Silver Edges.

1 Tea Pot.....Rs. 45
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1 Cream Ewer..... „ 24
1 Pair Curry Dishes..... „ 100
1 Butter Cooler..... „ 45
1 Pair Salt Cellars..... „ 16
1 Deer-Stalking Telescope, by Wilkinson „ 44

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TO PARENTS SENDING THEIR CHILDREN TO ENGLAND.

MRS. DAVIES, who resided several years in Ceylon, receives a limited number of young gentlemen under 12 years of age, to educate in English, French, Latin and Drawing.

Terms,—50 Guineas per annum, including the holidays and all usual extras.

Mrs. D. makes it her study to ensure a happy home for children who are committed to her care, while her experience in tuition enables her to lay a good foundation for solid religious and intellectual culture. As. Mrs. D. devotes her whole time to her pupils, assisted only by her sister, she believes that she can offer usual advantages to parents who find it necessary to send their children to England.

Fuller particulars may be obtained by application to H. Miller, Esq. M. D., Bombay; Capt. Jacob, Royal Observatory, Madras; Revd. C. B. Lewis, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice. Ceylon; by all of whom Mrs. Davies, is personally known, and who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

Camberwell, March 1851.

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